TEXTILE BULLETIN

Vol. 58 April 15, 1940 No. 4

WRINKLES . . . or CHECKS . . .

Which for Your Disabled Employees?

THE wrinkles etched by worry, when a fellow's laid up by accident or sickness, have a way of smoothing out when regular checks roll in to help pay the bills!

Do your Employees have the benefit of such a plan?

Many leading Textile plants are enabling their Employees to enjoy a Welfare Protection plan that provides funds to meet the emergencies all workers face.

Without obligation, let us show you how a Provident Welfare Protection Plan can meet the particular needs of Employees in your own plant.

Such a Provident Welfare Protection Plan can help solve financial burdens of employees—**without cost to employers**—by meeting the extra expenses caused by

- Death in family
- Loss of time due to accident or sickness
- Hospitalization or operation when necessary
- Aiding dependents upon death of employee

PROVIDENT LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY

CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE

• Specialists in Group Welfare Protection Plans for Over a Half-Century •

TWELVE * GOOD REASONS..

For Using Condor Compensated

PATENTED

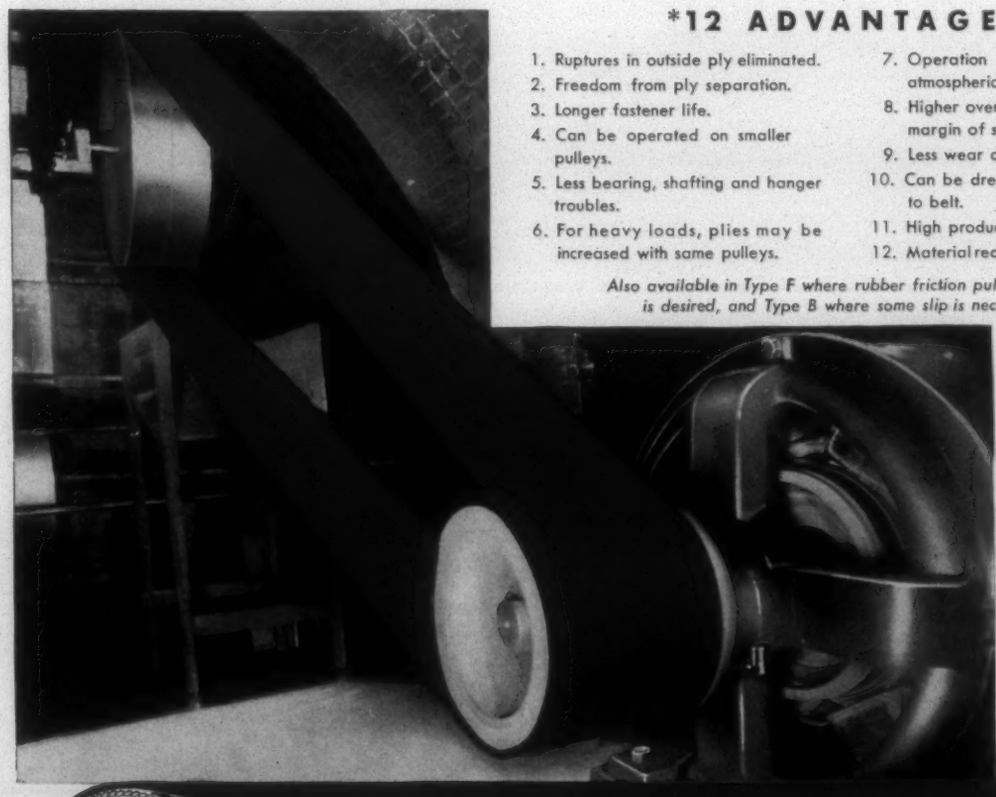
TRADE MARK REGISTERED

The Belt With Equalized Ply Stresses

AND every reason is a dollar reason—an economy dollar—because each contributes to longer belt life, better service, more power delivered steadily, unfalteringly and with practically negligible slip and creep.

Try Condor Compensated on your most troublesome drives. That will be more convincing than anything we can say here.

Meanwhile write for Bulletin 6808-C—an interesting, illustrated folder on Condor Compensated Belt.



***12 ADVANTAGES**

1. Ruptures in outside ply eliminated.
2. Freedom from ply separation.
3. Longer fastener life.
4. Can be operated on smaller pulleys.
5. Less bearing, shafting and hanger troubles.
6. For heavy loads, plies may be increased with same pulleys.
7. Operation less affected by atmospheric conditions.
8. Higher overload capacity or margin of safety.
9. Less wear on pulley side.
10. Can be dressed without injury to belt.
11. High production efficiency.
12. Material reduction in belting costs.

Also available in Type F where rubber friction pulley surface is desired, and Type B where some slip is necessary.

Condor PRODUCTS

- Conveyor and Elevator Belt
- Transmission Belt
- V-Belt
- Air Hose
- Contractors Hose
- Fire Hose
- Hydraulic Hose
- Oil and Gasoline Hose
- Sand Blast Hose
- Steam Hose
- Suction Hose
- Water Hose
- Chute Lining
- Launder Lining
- Industrial Brake Blocks and Lining
- Molded Rubber Goods
- Rubber Lined Tanks
- Rubber Covered Rolls

- Abrasive Wheels
- Bowling Balls

THE MANHATTAN RUBBER MFG. DIVISION

OF RAYBESTOS-MANHATTAN, INC.

EXECUTIVE OFFICES AND FACTORIES

PASSAIC, N.J.

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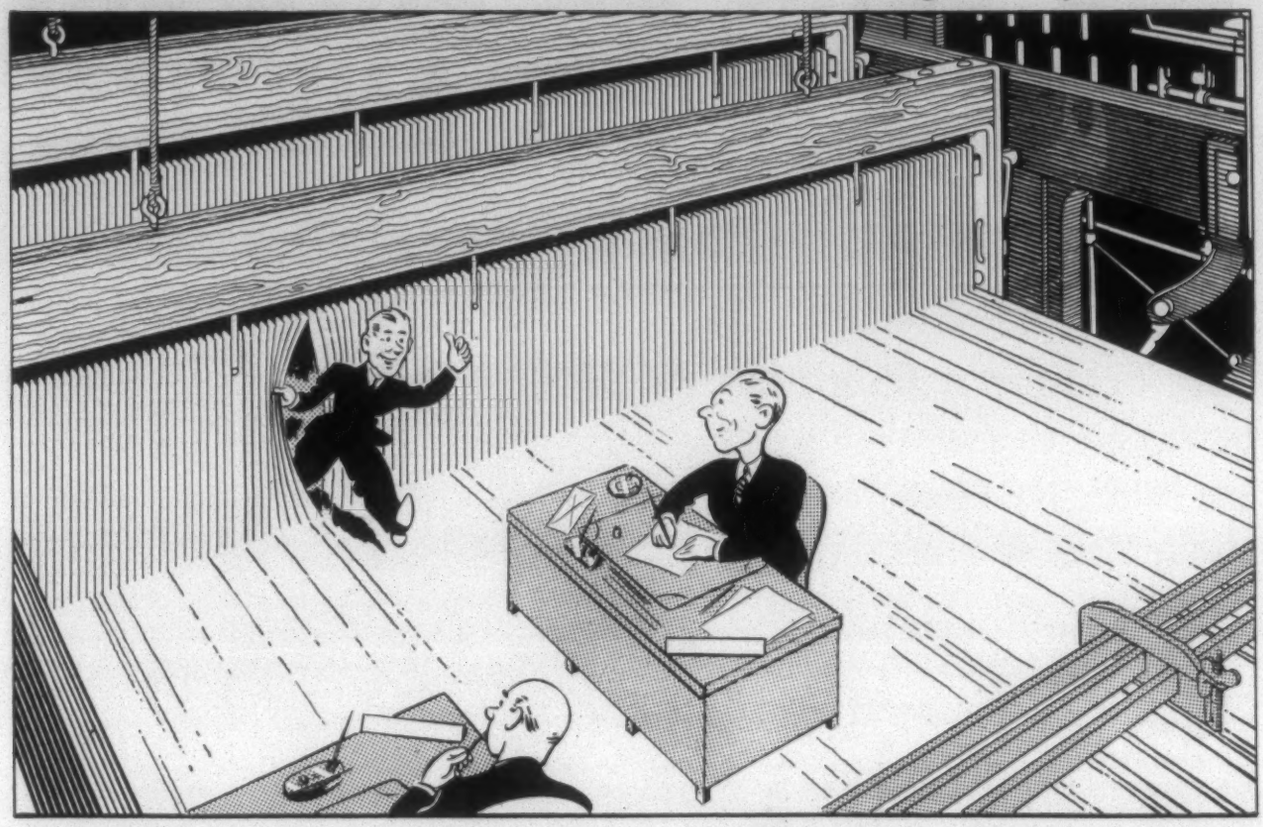
"Here's where I make money for You"



Emmons Certified Steel Heddles make money for you by lasting longer and weaving better.

CERTIFIED. The Emmons "Certified" tag, and "Inspected and Approved" seal, mean periodic check-ups by the famous Pittsburgh Testing Laboratory in addition to approval by Emmons' own inspectors.

LONGER LIFE. Uniform and scientifically controlled standards mean high tensile strength, correct flexibility, durable, corrosion-proof plating.

BETTER WEAVING. Special polishing and streamlining operations insure smooth eyes, freedom from chafing, uniform warp tension, fewer warp breaks.

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WIRE EMMONS LOOM HARNESS COMPANY, CHARLOTTE, N. C. OR PHONE CHARLOTTE 3-7503 OR 3-7504 AND ASK FOR CLIF WATSON OR GEORGE FIELD

THIS "INSPECTED AND APPROVED" SEAL GOES ON ALL EMMONS LOOM HARNESS EQUIPMENT.

For lower replacement costs, fewer costly loom stops and better quality cloth send, your trial order now!

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Chafeless Cord Cotton Harness. Plain or non-slip Mail Eye. All-metal Reeds (also semi-metal, pitch band, Flex-bac) . . . Certified Steel Heddles . . . Heddle Frames . . . Selvage Harness . . . Mending Eyes and Twine . . . Wardwell Loop and Doll Pickers.

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SEE LATEST TEXTILE WORLD YEARBOOK FOR DETAILS ON ALL EMMONS PRODUCTS

YOU TURN ON DAYLIGHT ANYWHERE IN YOUR PLANT— ANYTIME with HYGRADE MIRALUMES!

What are MIRALUMES?

Miralumes are complete units of Hygrade Fluorescent Light—wired—ready-to-install—without costly re-wiring.

More light per watt—without harsh glare or shadow—with only one-fourth* the radiant heat. Instantly steps up plant efficiency!

*For same amount of light.

MIRALUMES increased foot-candles from 9 to 20, in textile plant of Paul Whitin Manufacturing Co., Northbridge, Mass.

NOTE—Extraordinary lighting efficiencies are obtained in fluorescent lamps by tuning the electric discharge to concentrate its ultraviolet energy at the precise 2537 Angstrom Unit wavelength most effective in causing the porous film (Hygrade Patent 2,096,693) to generate light. This achievement, so important to the efficiency of HYGRADE MIRALUME, is described in Patent No. 2,126,787, now controlled in this field by HYGRADE.

A NEW KIND OF DAYLIGHT—

It will literally take your breath away—the way your lighting is *modernized* by HYGRADE MIRALUMES! Overnight, you will see plant efficiency stepped up... production *increased*... accidents and fatigue *decreased!*

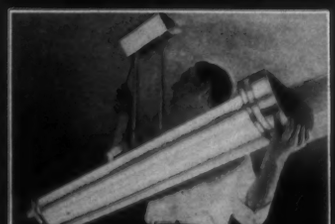
For HYGRADE MIRALUMES bring you the magic of Fluorescent Light at its finest—several times the light per watt—glare-free, shadow-free light—with 75% less radiant heat for equal light intensity.

Changing to this better lighting is simple, inexpensive, swift! HYGRADE MIRALUMES are *complete* units—wired—ready-to-install—without extensive re-wiring. Designed, engineered, built and guaranteed by HYGRADE. Corrected for power factor and stroboscopic effect (flicker).

WRITE TODAY or get in touch with your HYGRADE jobber for full information, prices, discounts on MIRALUMES. Address: Hygrade Sylvania Corp., Salem, Mass. But do it now!

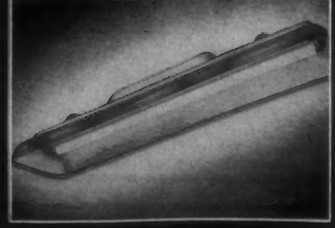
TB4

READY NOW—FOR ALL INDUSTRIES



COMMERCIAL OR INDUSTRIAL—H F 200 MIRALUME 200 watts. 4 40 watt tubes. approx length 50 in

INDUSTRIAL MIRALUME F-100. 100 watts. 2 40 watt tubes. approximate length. 54 inches



Fluorescent at its Finest—

Hygrade Miralumes

Hygrade Sylvania Corp., Est. 1901. Makers of Hygrade Incandescent Lamps and Sylvania Radio Tubes

Copr. 1940 Hygrade Sylvania Corp.

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U. S. PATENT NO. 2,174,173

Produces a Soft, Velvety Nap for You

Like a kitten's fur, your blankets have a soft, fluffy nap when you use Tufferized Napper Clothing—an exclusive patented-precision-process. Each fine wire is clean, smooth, flexible, exactly the same length and uniformly spaced to produce a uniform and perfect nap.

Write for sample and more complete information impossible to give in this limited space, or invite our Representative to show you a four-minute visual story of Tufferizing.

TUFFERIZED NAPPER CLOTHING

HOWARD BROS. MFG. CO.

HOME OFFICE AND FACTORY: WORCESTER, MASS.

Southern Plants: Atlanta, Ga., Gastonia, N. C. *Branch Offices:* Philadelphia, Dallas
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Products: Card Clothing for Woolen, Worsted, Cotton, Asbestos, and Silk Cards—Napper Clothing, Brush Clothing, Strickles, Emery Fillets. Top Flats Recovered and extra sets loaned at all plants—Lickerins and Garnett Cylinders from 4 to 30 inches and Metallic Card Breasts Rewired at Southern Plant—Midgley Patented Hand Stripping Cards, Howard's Special Hand Stripping Cards and Inserted-Eye and Regular Wire Heddles.

See us at Booth No. 442, 36th Knitting Arts Exhibition

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When you let out your contract requirements for raw cotton, it's a hundred to one that your specifications are very definite. You know that cotton from different areas often varies in texture and fibre strength and length.

It's not strange, then, that coal, another of Mother Nature's products, should likewise vary in its characteristics. So . . . just as a certain type of cotton is best suited to your needs . . . certain coals will produce better results for your purpose and plant facilities.

The General Coal Company offers a wide variety of brands . . . each with definite characteristics. Proper knowledge of your needs will indicate the brand that will offer you greatest efficiency and economy. We offer you the necessary engineering experience to make the right recommendations. Further savings are assured by the service facilities of General Coal's strategically located offices.

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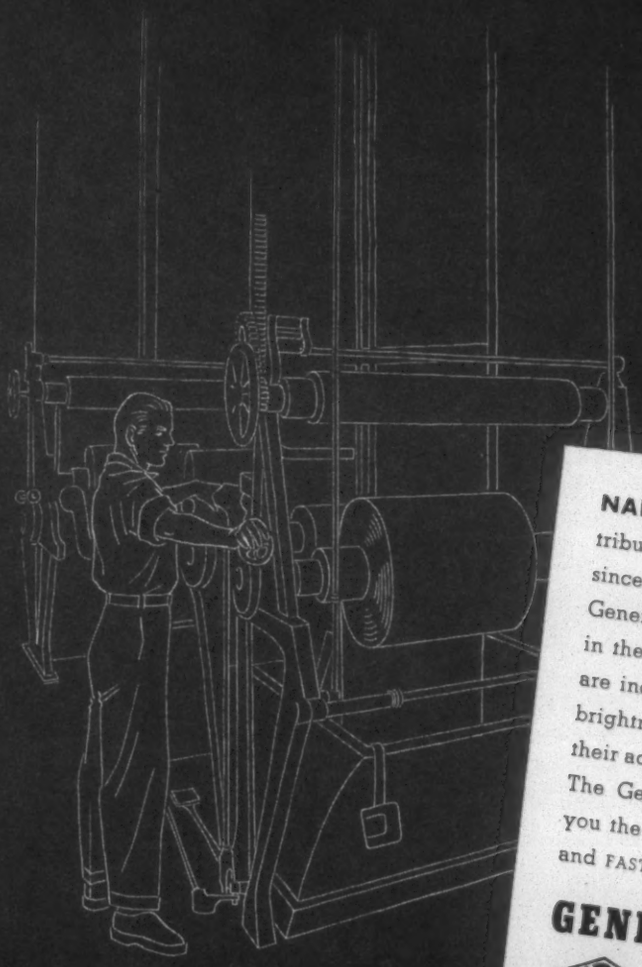
GENERAL COAL

NAPHTOLS



NAPHTOLS are the most important contribution to the art of dyeing and printing since the introduction of vat colors. The General Dyestuff Corporation is the pioneer in the NAPHTOL group of dyestuffs, which are increasingly popular because of their brightness of shade, fastness, low cost and their adaptability to many types of fabrics. The General Dyestuff Corporation offers you the most complete range of NAPHTOLS and FAST COLOR SALTS available.

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Clean Yarn— Less "Throw"

THANKS TO GARGOYLE VACTRA OILS!

GARGOYLE VACTRA OILS help to maintain carding efficiency. Their tough lubricating film protects cylinder, doffer and licker-in bearings from costly wear. Because of their "persistence of film," these oils permit "small feeds." This important quality results in minimum spoilage from oil throw.

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You'll Profit from these "Exclusives"

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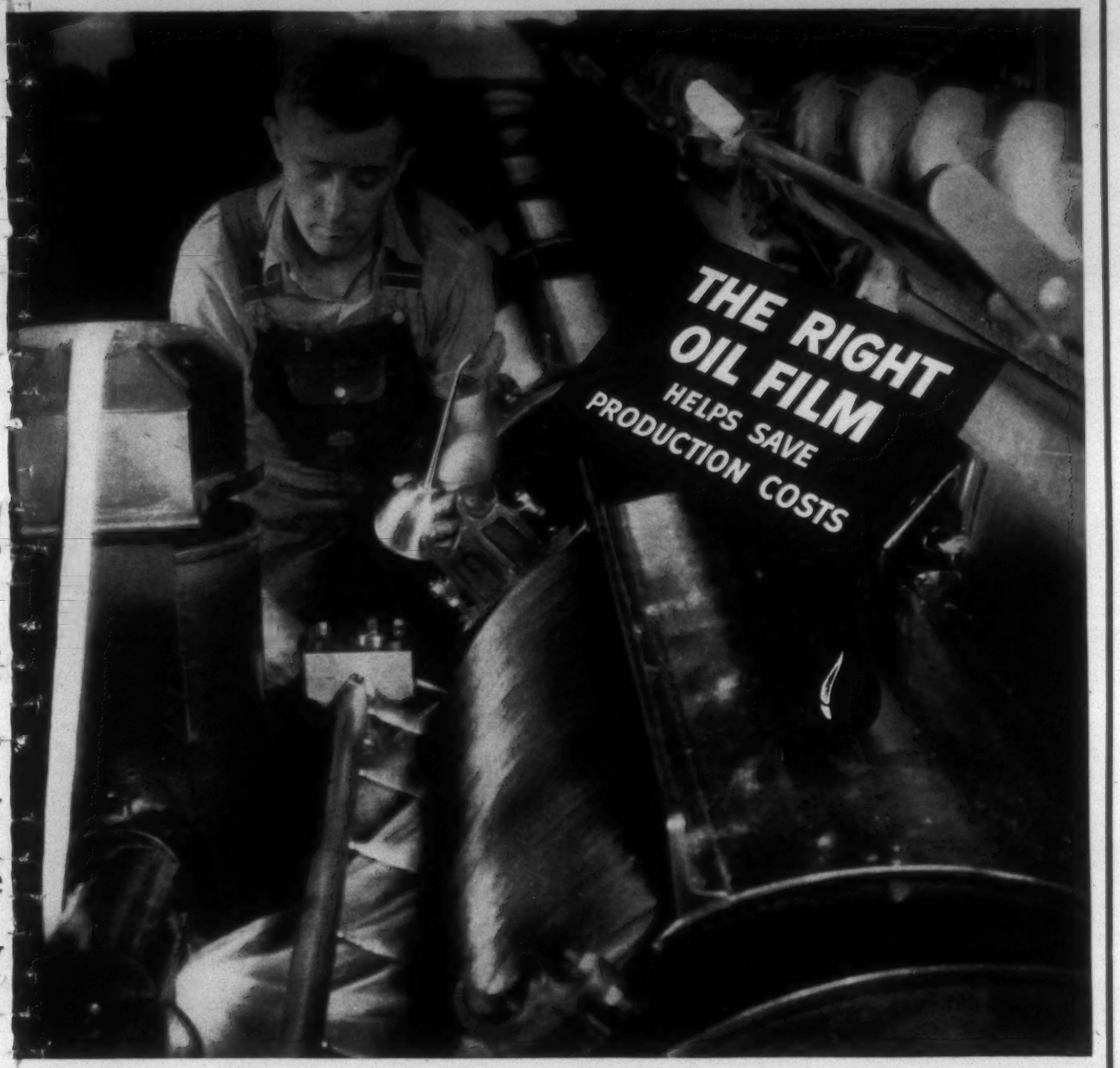

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☛ **NEW LUBRICANTS** ahead of new needs . . . developed in close cooperation with machine builders by famous Socony-Vacuum laboratories.

☛ **HALF A MILLION CASE HISTORIES** to guide our engineers in recommending the right use of these lubricants to earn Lubrication Profits for you.

☛ **DISTRIBUTION** throughout the world. The same high-quality lubricants available everywhere.

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BY LEADING TEXTILE MILLS

Proved by more than a year's extensive use in leading textile mills and backed by 25 years' experience in development, testing and production—these tempered Dayco Roll Covers are products of Dayton's famed laboratory controlled manufacturing methods.

These Dayco Tempered Roll Coverings represent the finest product of skilled labor, modern equipment and quality materials. They set an entirely new standard of efficiency and economy. They have the proper coefficient of friction. Because they are vulcanized, they have no cold flow and are unaffected by temperature changes. Very resistant to oxidation and abrasion, they are static free and oil resisting.

Prove, in your own mill, the overwhelming advantages of these tempered Dayco Roll Covers. For details write to

THE DAYTON RUBBER MFG. CO.
TEXTILE PRODUCTS DIVISION, Dayton, Ohio
Originators and Pioneers of Dayco Tempered Roll Covering

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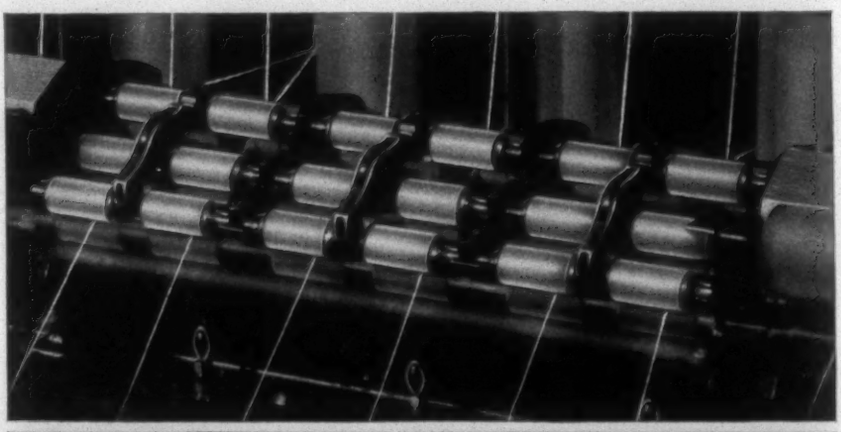

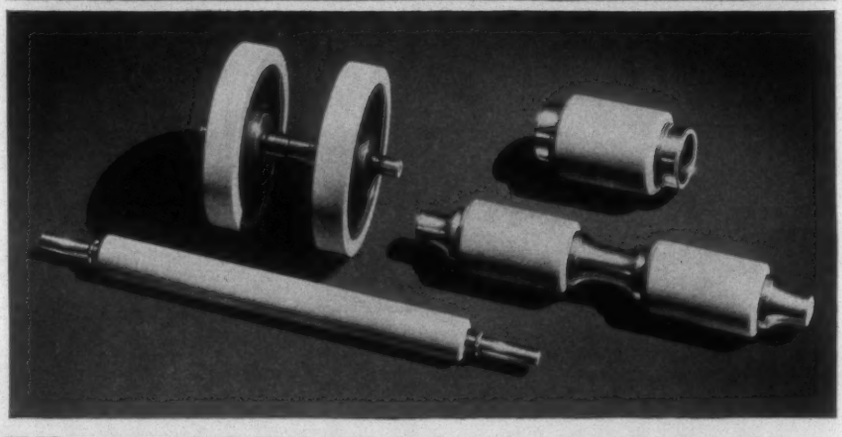

CHECK AND PROVE FOR YOURSELF THESE OVERWHELMING ADVANTAGES OF DAYCO ROLL COVERING

1. Improved drafting.
2. Less ends down at all times.
3. Not affected by temperature changes.
4. Lower net roll costs.
5. Long service life.
6. Easy to apply.
7. Proper cushioning.
8. Unaffected by hard ends.
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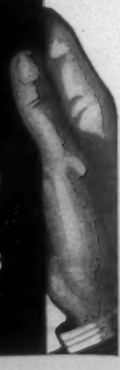
10. Oil resisting.
11. One piece tubular construction.

Dayton
Dayco TEMPERED ROLL COVERING

AN ORIGINAL AND EXCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT
SPECIFICALLY DESIGNED AND PROVED FOR THE SPINNING OF FINE YARNS
Made by the World's Largest Manufacturer of V-Belts



ARIDEX

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

WATER REPELLENT IS THE KEY TO FASTER-SELLING FABRICS

TREATED WITH ARIDEX REG U S PAT OFF WATER REPELLENT

● Retailers know the value of the "Aridex" tag on their garments . . . know that this superior water repellent many times means the difference between a sale and no sale! Their customers want "Aridex" treated fabrics because "Aridex" contributes to comfort and dryness in all kinds of weather . . . rain, snow or sleet . . . And the faster goods move off retailers' shelves, the more they'll buy. That's why it pays to make sure fabrics are treated with "Aridex"!

"Aridex" covers the individual fibers of the cloth with an invisible film . . . but does not clog the pores of the fabric. Thus, it assures warmth and dryness, without hampering the proper circulation of air. Adopt this "plus" selling feature. Write Du Pont for complete information regarding "Aridex."

DU PONT

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. (Inc.)
Fine Chemicals Division, Wilmington, Delaware

Sales Offices: Boston, Mass., Charlotte, N. C., Chicago, Ill., New York, N. Y., Philadelphia, Pa., Providence, R. I., & San Francisco, Calif.
Represented in Canada by Canadian Industries, Limited, Box 1260, Montreal, Quebec, and 372 Bay Street, Toronto, Ontario.

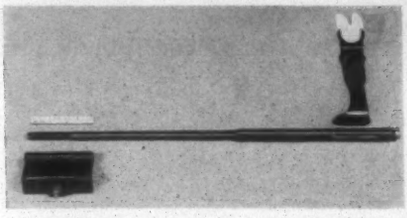
THIS IS NO. 20 OF A SERIES ON

GETTING THE MOST FROM WINDING

Information about winding designed to show improvements in winding equipment and new ideas in the winding operation

POSITIONING OF YARN ON PACKAGE (No. 50 Winder)

When winding yarn on tubes, it is desirable to have the yarn located centrally on the tube, with the paper core extending out an equal amount on both ends. When winding on cones it is desirable to leave at least ¼" of the base of the paper cone extending beyond the winding point; it is also important not to wind on burnished or lacquered tip.



Latest design of one-piece Traverse Rod showing 24 threads per inch where Rod contacts Traverse Slide.

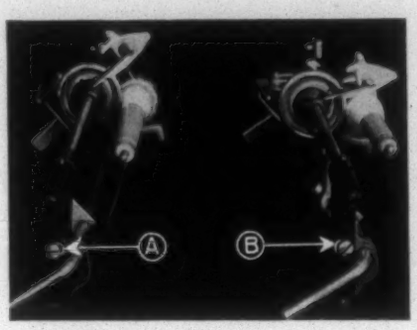
Positioning of the Thread Guide for the above purposes is accomplished easily on the No. 50 Winder. The Traverse Rod is screwed into the Traverse Slide, and turning the Rod in the Slide will change the position of the Thread Guide in respect to the bare container. There are 24 threads to the inch, so each revolution of the rod moves the Thread Guide 1/24th of an inch (.042") and three turns move it ⅛ of an inch. A full revolution is required, since the Guide fits into a slot at the outer end of the Rod.

When installing new machines or when overhauling old ones, this adjustment can be made quickly. There is no need to change the position of the cam on the shaft.

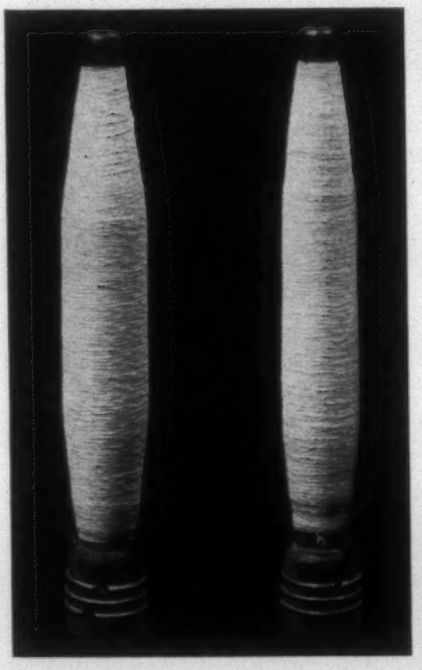
PARALLEL-SIDED BOBBINS (No. 90 Winder)

The No. 90 Winder is designed to build parallel-sided bobbins. With the Bobbin Attachment, which is used when winding onto cone base bobbins, the Traverse Bar is in one piece and is not adjustable. All bobbins produced with this attachment will be parallel-sided.

The Pin Cop Attachment is used for winding onto straight-sided bobbins and paper tubes, and in this case the Traverse Bar is in two pieces because of the necessity of using the Cop Former. The bobbins produced may not be parallel-sided, so there is an adjustment permitting the front end of the Traverse Bar to be moved right or left. Some mills do not take advantage of this adjustment or purposely leave it out of adjustment, building bobbins which taper toward one end.



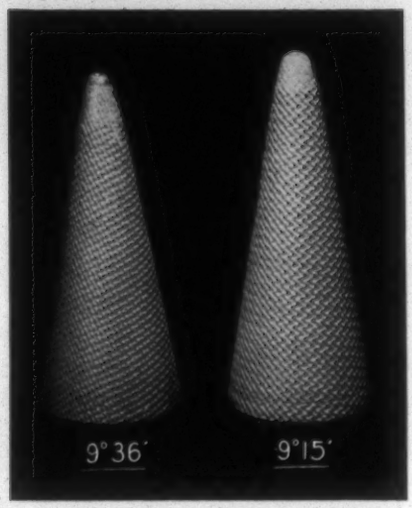
The illustration below shows two bobbins produced on the same spindle, but with different setting of the Traverse Bar Support Bracket. The bobbin on the left is the correct shape — it holds much more yarn and will run for a longer time in the shuttle.



The bobbin on the right was produced with the setting shown at A. The sides are tapered toward the tip end, which reduces the amount of yarn on the bobbin. Also, when removing this bobbin from the spindle, the greater diameter at the base of the bobbin may cause it to bind against the Traverse Wheel.

9°36′ AND 9°15′ TAPER CONES (Roto-Coner and No. 50 Winder)

Our service men have reported a few cases of mills having trouble on the No. 50 Winder and Roto-Coner due to mixed sizes of paper cones.

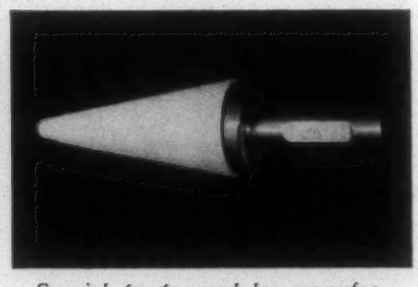


The illustration shows (left) the 9°36′ taper cone which is used on the Roto-Coner and all types of drum winders producing "open-wound" cones of cotton knitting yarn. The cone on the right has a taper of 9°15′ and is used principally for precision-wound cones of ply yarns, thread, etc.

The 9°36′ taper cone is $6\frac{11}{16}$" long; the 9°15′ taper cone is 7" or $\frac{5}{16}$" longer.

The inside diameter at the base of the 9°36′ cone is $2\frac{17}{32}$". The 9°15′ cone has an inside base diameter of $2\frac{39}{64}$", which is $\frac{5}{64}$" wider.

It will be seen immediately that there is enough difference between the two cones so they must be used with the proper cone holder, to get satisfactory winding results.



Special gauge used by manufacturer for checking 9°15′ cones. 9°36′ taper cones do not fit. Length should come within tolerance indicated by undercut section.

"THERE'S A UNIVERSAL WINDER FOR EVERY TEXTILE NEED"

UNIVERSAL WINDING COMPANY

PROVIDENCE BOSTON PHILADELPHIA UTICA CHARLOTTE ATLANTA

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

TEXTILE BULLETIN

MEMBER AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS

Vol. 58 April 15, 1940 No. 4

Alabama Cotton Manufacturers Hold Successful Meeting

THE Alabama Cotton Manufacturers' Association held a very pleasant and highly successful meeting in Mobile, Ala., on the 4th and 5th of April. The subject of state and national legislation received considerable attention in the addresses made on the first day of the convention by Dr. Claudius T. Murchison, president of the Cotton-Textile Institute; and Paul R. Redmond, president of the Association.

Mr. Redmond, who is head of the Alabama Mills, Inc., with headquarters in Birmingham, said:

"The cotton textile industry is perfectly willing to concede that reasonable governmental regulation is indispensable in our modern complex society, but having conceded that, I say we ought to be able to expect the regulators themselves to concede two simple and obvious propositions as the basis for their action. The first is that most people, whether regarded as textile manufacturers or simply as members of the community, are inherently honest and honorable, and desire only to pursue their legitimate trades and callings with a minimum of restraints and interference.

"The second is that legislation and government action cannot safely be predicated on the idea that our people are divided into hostile or adverse classes. We cannot legislate exclusively for consumers as against producers; for debtors as against creditors; farmers against city dwellers, or even labor against management. No man is wholly one or both.

"However, referring again to our own industry, we are today confronted with the problem of continuing operations in the face of grave uncertainties, of creating payrolls, of affording employment to 40,000 Alabamians; all in the face of complex governmental restrictions and highly competitive conditions."

Through the "artificial stimulus of the war," Mr. Redmond observed, "many mills that were ready to discontinue operations as a result of increased labor costs imposed by the so-called Fair Labor Standards Act have clung to life tenaciously."

Urging constant co-operation with other groups, Mr. Redmond said no one State-wide group can be effective in combating the problems created by Federal legislation.

"We greatly need closer contacts with our representatives in Washington and Montgomery," he concluded. "I wish that every one of you with executive duties would resolve to make or keep a close relationship with our Congressmen and Senators, especially that they may know the problems of our industry. It is true, as I know, that you can get your ideas to them. We must stand up to our responsibilities in this way."

In speaking of foreign competition in cotton goods, Mr. Redmond said: "Now that the Japanese trade treaty has expired, it would be a good time to work out some plan to reduce this competition. The United States has been losing steadily to such competition as that from Japan, China and South America.

Dr. Murchison Speaks

Dr. Claudius T. Murchison, in addressing the convention, said:

"We did not yet know what men will lead the rival parties or just how the conflicting issues will be joined but no one who has followed the deliberations of the present session of Congress can fail to see that the spirit of tolerance is coming to the front.

"Regardless of which party wins," he said, "the Presidential election in November will mark the beginning of an era of prosperity greater than any we have previously known."

Discussing cotton textile conditions, Dr. Murchison found that "no one can deny the presence of real danger," but at the same time he could see "no cause for extreme pessimism."

"Certainly the situation is not yet out of hand," he went on, "and should not become so if the industry formulates its policies in line with certain facts which are now clearly evident, and if Congress does not burden cotton with special taxes, ostensibly to help the farmer.

"The statistical position of the industry has not yet reached the stage which can be called unfavorable. Generally speaking, mill inventories are not burdensome, and nowhere within any major classification of the industry can they be called excessive. On the contrary, mill stocks in many lines are considerably below the long-time average and in certain outstanding cases they are the mini-

mum of normal working requirements.

"As was to be expected, unfilled orders have undergone considerable reduction from the high levels of the autumn, but their ratio to stocks is still favorable. For some weeks sales have not kept pace with the production rate, but this has not gone on long enough to occasion alarm or to justify the present market weakness.

"We have no means of measuring exactly the stocks held by converters, fabricators and distributors, but there is convincing evidence that their inventories are far from heavy. To a large extent buyers are operating on a hand-to-mouth basis. This is a condition which always results from any kind of merchandising weakness on the part of sellers. For the past two months the majority of orders placed with mills have been for immediate or nearby deliveries, and without doubt the market weakness during that period has been further intensified by the willingness of certain operators to take short positions.

"Under no circumstances should the mills be misled into thinking that the markets are being weighed down by surplus goods. This is not true of any division of the market over the entire area from the mills to the retailers. It is absurd to believe that only four months of supernormal activity in mill production and shipments could have completely reversed the stock position of merchant buyers and processors from levels abnormally low to levels abnormally high when during that same period and for the first three months of the present year retail sales throughout the entire country were in much heavier volume than formerly.

"No better indication of the extreme sensitivity of the market to any constructive impulse could be desired than the feverish activity which occurred in Worth Street on last Friday when sales for the day exceeded 25 million yards. Properly dealt with, this sensitivity of the market is the industry's most precious possession. Over the next few weeks it can be sharpened or it can be deadened. It can be sharpened by insistence on reasonable prices and by willingness, if necessary, to stay out of the market until they are obtainable. If you have the patience to adopt, at least for a time, the principle that you are in business to make money and not merely to take orders away from your competitors, the market will not be long in coming to you. The time to utilize this principle is when you have the financial power and the statistical position to do it with assurance.

"Another way to keep the market sensitive with eventual good results which are bound to come is to keep production on speaking terms with shipments. There is in this connection no set rule which can be imposed upon everyone alike. Here the value of individual judgment is at its highest. But for the group as a whole it can be said with absolute assurance that if each succeeding week for a considerable period shows a steady stock accumulation with production running ahead of sales and shipments, the result will be a buyer's market and prices that spell financial grief.

"Under the present interpretation of our anti-trust laws it is not possible to advocate or to adopt programs of collective action even if there were a desire to do so. But there is no law enjoining the exercise of individual judgment or frustrating the caution and wisdom which are necessary to meet an emergency condition."

Dr. Murchison indicated that the threat of a processing tax on cotton, in the form of a marketing certificate plan or otherwise, appears for the moment to have passed, although the industry will neither relax its watchfulness nor lower its resistance to the tax until the danger completely disappears.

"The processing tax is iniquitous," Dr. Murchison said, "because it segregates the item being taxed and increases its price arbitrarily without regard to any of the external forces which determine the prices of competitive commodities or the amount of total public purchasing power."

Referring to the industry's largely-scale efforts to increase cotton consumption, Dr. Murchison continued:

"If the present status of the cotton farmer is to be maintained, domestic cotton consumption must increase in inverse ratio to the decline of our export sales. It may be taken for granted that the people of the United States will not consciously enlarge their demand for cotton products on purely patriotic grounds. If they are to consume a greater quantity of cotton goods, it must be because of lower prices or widened variety or greater merchandising appeal.

"On this belief the Cotton Consumption Council has been organized. Its membership includes not only the cotton mills of the United States, but also the distributive organizations, wholesale and retail, engaged in the distribution of cotton products. The great chain systems and the independent distributors alike have committed themselves to a definite campaign of cotton promotion. Under the leadership of The Cotton-Textile Institute virtually every retail store in the country, the entire wholesale trade engaged in the merchandising of cotton products, together with all of the allied industries, such as the linen supply trade and the soap manufacturers, the laundry and washing machine manufacturing industries, have joined their ranks in the annual cotton promotion campaign."

New Officers Elected

Joe L. Lanier, assistant treasurer to the West Point Mfg. Co., Lanett, Ala., was elected president of the Alabama Cotton Manufacturers' Association at the close of the convention.

Other officers elected were: Ben C. Russell, Russell Mfg. Co., Alexander City, vice-president; J. Craig Smith, Avondale Mills, Sylacauga, Ala., treasurer, and Dwight L. Wilhelm, of Montgomery, re-elected executive secretary.

Retiring President Paul A. Redmond, of Birmingham, was named chairman of the board of directors and the following directors were elected for one year: R. W. Jennings, West Point Mfg. Co.; Wayland B. Pickard, Nashua Mfg. Co., Cordova, and B. G. Stumberg, Tallassee. Hugh Comer, of Birmingham, was elected to fill a vacancy on the board.

The Association on the second morning heard reports from various committees and an address on the improvement of Alabama-grown cotton by J. T. Belue, extension specialist in cotton improvement from Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn. He reported that Alabama is on the verge of producing a grade and staple not excelled by any other State.

The legislative committee reported it had found during the past year that industry, in making its voice heard by

(Continued on Page 30)

Piedmont Division S. T. A. Discusses Weaving and Slashing

THE Piedmont Division of the Southern Textile Association held its spring meeting at the Charlotte Hotel, Charlotte, N. C., on the morning of April 6th, with B. M. Bowen, superintendent of the Salisbury (N. C.) Cotton Mills, presiding as chairman.

Officers elected at the meeting included the following: B. M. Bowen, re-elected chairman; executive committee to serve two years, W. P. Cargill, superintendent of the Pee Dee Mfg. Co., Rockingham, N. C..; J. Manning Bolt, general superintendent of the Chadwick-Hoskins Co., Charlotte, N. C. Other members of the executive committe, whose terms run another year, are R. B. Cooke, of Mooresville; A. W. Benoy, of Shelby, and M. T. Poovey, of Raeford.

In the absence of the man scheduled to lead the discussion, P. B. Parks, Jr., superintendent of The Erwin Cotton Mills Co., Plant No. 5, Erwin, N. C., and president of the Southern Textile Association, took over and conducted a very successful meeting. A stenographic report of the proceedings follows:

P. B. Parks, Jr., President, Southern Textile Association (Supt., Erwin Cotton Mills Co., No. 5, Erwin, N. C.): Folks, I can tell you one thing; you are not going to get a speech.

As President of the Southern Textile Association I have looked forward for a long time to meeting with this particular section, having read the accounts of its meetings with great interest. So I am particularly glad to be here this morning.

I am at a distinct disadvantage because I do not know the names of many of the men here, so I hope you will get up and express your opinion on the subjectc we have here without waiting for an invitation to do so.

Life of Shuttles

The first question is: *"How long should a shuttle run on E Model and P Model Draper looms on ducks, drills, osnaburgs, and slub osnaburgs?"* Does anybody run those fabrics?

Mr. Royal: That question happened to come from a mill superintendent in Texas, and I thought it might be a good idea to put it on the program even though there is not much osnaburg woven around here. I thought a discussion of it might be interesting.

Mr. Parks: Yes, I think it would be. I also feel morally certain that the man from Texas is not in the audience this morning. I suppose, however, he counts upon reading an account of the discussion in one of the journals and also upon seeing it at the end of the half-year in the Proceedings. That is something a member of the Southern Textile Association gets that those who do not belong to it can not enjoy.

Mr. Benoy, what kind of goods do you weave?

A. W. Benoy, Asst. Mgr., Consolidated Textile Corp., Shelby, N. C.: We are making print cloths and broadcloths.

Mr. Parks: Knowing that we were going to talk about shuttles this morning, I feel sure that you went down to your supply clerk and asked him to let you see his record on shuttles, so that you could give us some information.

B. M. BOWEN
Re-elected Chairman of Piedmont Division

What is your average shuttle life? (We are not going to confine this discussion to the fabrics mentioned but will discuss shuttles generally.)

Mr. Benoy: Our average shuttle serves us about 3,300 hours.

Mr. Parks: 3,300 loom hours?

Mr. Benoy: That is right.

Mr. Parks: If that were reduced to two-shift operations, about how long would that be?

Mr. Benoy: About 2,200.

Mr. Parks: How long in months?

Mr. Benoy: I have not figured that. We are running three shifts right now and are getting right around 3,300 loom hours per shuttle.

Mr. Parks: I should like to compare that with the records of some others who are on print cloths. Will someone else tell us how many loom hours he is getting per shuttle on print cloths or goods somewhat similar? We shall not stick to just one type of goods. Mr. Williams?

J. O. Williams, Supt., Shelby Cotton Mills, Shelby, N. C.: We have no goods of that type, exactly.

Mr. Parks: What is yours?

Mr. Williams: Ours is mostly heavy construction.

Mr. Parks: Can you give us an idea of the number of loom hours you get on shuttles?

Mr. Williams: No, I did not check on that. A few years ago we ran pajama checks and sateens, and things like that; and we got about a year's service from shuttles, on two shifts. Since we have been on heavy construction we do not average anything like that.

Mr. Parks: We have a clue here in the statement that on coarse goods of heavy construction a shuttle does not last as long as on fine goods.

Mr. Williams: That is on heavy construction, you know—a large number of ends.

Mr. Parks: Why is it that you do not get as much service from a shuttle on goods of that kind?

Mr. Williams: Where the shuttle goes through a heavy number of ends there is more chance of its being thrown

P. B. PARKS, JR., who led the discussion

out. The shuttle has to stand much more punishment than on a light weave. On a light construction the threads are light and there is more chance for them to get out of the way.

Mr. Parks: By a light weave you mean a small number of ends?

Mr. Williams: Yes, sir. Our yarn numbers have always been about 34s to 40s.

Mr. Parks: By that same yardstick, would you class denim, which runs about 36s to 60s, as heavy or light?

Mr. Williams: I would call that light, very light.

Mr. Parks: Most denim folks call it heavy. So you feel that on denim or duck, or some of those constructions that have few ends per inch compared with pajama checks, the shuttle ought to last very much longer?

Mr. Williams: Yes, I think so. I know it does, because we run some things like rayon. The loom will run for four or five hours and never stop.

Chairman Bowen: Do you generally put back on a loom the same construction that you took off, or do you change?

Mr. Williams: We change. Sometimes we run heavy goods and then put on very light. We run novelty goods and change about every ten weeks.

W. F. Wellman, Overseer Weaving, Salisbury Cotton Mill, Salisbury, N. C.: We weavers put much of our trouble back on the preparation of the yarn, and part of it belongs there. There are other things, I find, that enter into the life of the shuttle. One of them is the harness. The strapping may break down and throw the shuttles out and break them. The best harness you can buy, I believe from experience, is the cheapest in the long run, and the best strapping you can buy is also the cheapest. We are on coverts, chambrays, and tickings. Of course, as the gentleman said, the number of ends in your warp enters into it considerably, and the pick construction. A gout or broken end is likely to throw out the shuttle and break it. All those things, I find, enter largely into the matter of the consumption of shuttles.

Mr. Parks: Thank you, Mr. Wellman. All those things that cause breakage, then, really get us down to the roots of the trouble and why it would be greater on osnaburgs, drills, ducks, and so on than on goods of lighter construction. Sinme I am on denim, and have been on sheetings and things like that, I am qualified to talk only on those. But I guarantee one thing to be true, that your overseer of weaving, whether he is making sheeting or muslin or bandaging or ducks—whatever construction he is on, has the construction that is hardest on shuttles. I think you will find that that is true. His particular job is always much tougher. (Laughter.)

One point was brought out there that I want to drive home, and that is that on heavy warp (by "heavy" I mean coarse numbers) the knots are larger and the ends do not seem to want to fall as fast (that is, from the standpoint of the drop wire) as on some other constructions and there is more tendency for them to go crosswise in the warp.

A Member: Mr. Parks, it is the gouts that cause the trouble.

Purchasing Loom Parts

Mr. Parks: Let's go on to Question No. 2: *"In purchasing loom parts, can some of them be satisfactorily purchased from foundries, parts manufacturers, etc.?"*

Mr. Campfield, do you at your plant use any parts on your looms other than those manufactured by the loom manufacturer?

E. W. Campfield, Overseer Weaving, Alexander Mfg. Co., Forest City, N. C.: We do use a number of cam shaft gears. We get very good results from standard gears on our cam shafts—get better results than we do from the cut gears. We use a steel pinion drive, which gives us much better service and longer life than we get on the cut gears.

Mr. Parks: Those are all the parts you use except those you buy from the loom manufacturer?

Mr. Campfield: Practically all.

Mr. Parks: Do you get those from a local foundry or from some parts manufacturer who is not a loom maker?

Mr. Campfield: From local foundries.

Mr. Parks: I should like to hear from Mr. Poston on that. At your plant do you buy any parts from others than the loom manufacturer?

Dillon Poston, Overseer Weaving, Second Shift, Pee Dee Mfg. Co., No. 2, Rockingham, N. C.: Yes, sir.

Mr. Parks: You feel, in other words, that it is not just

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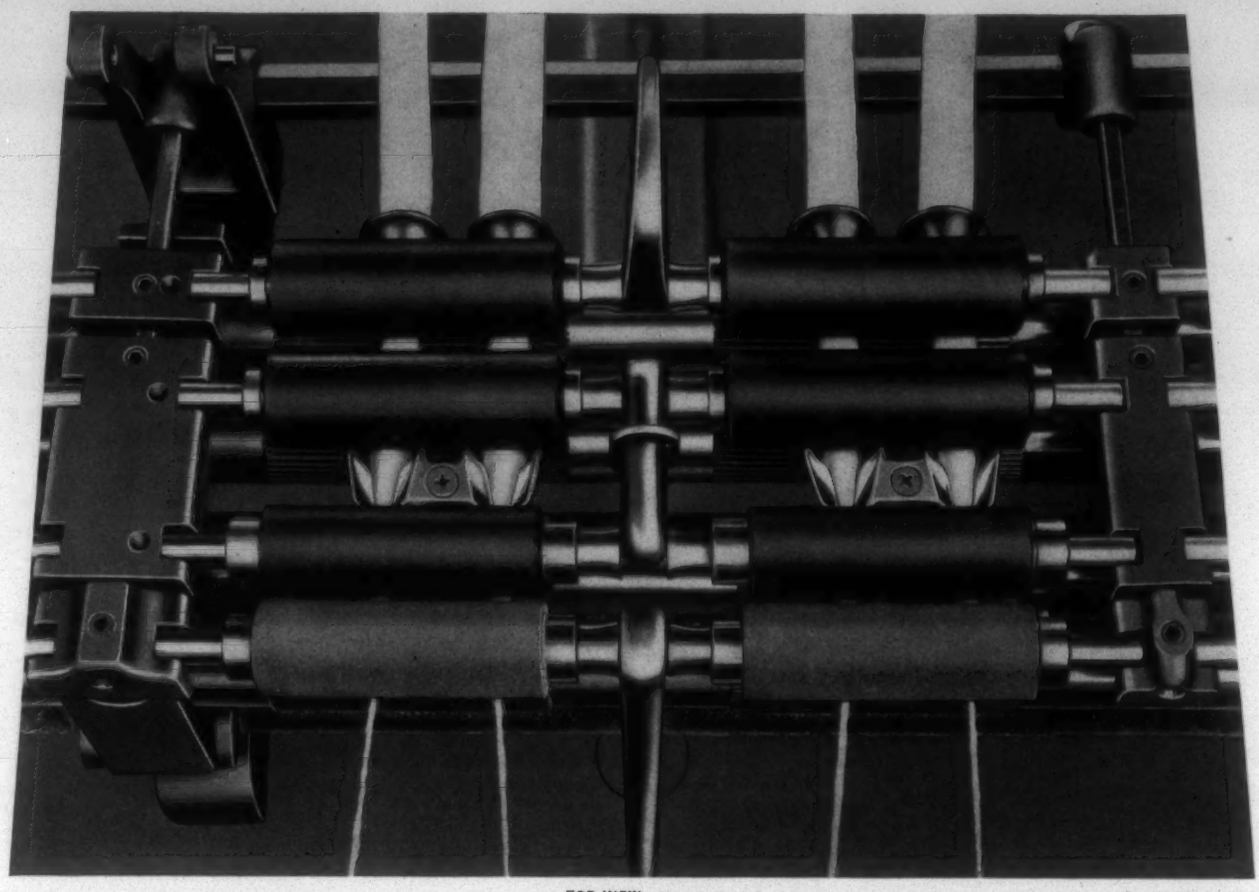
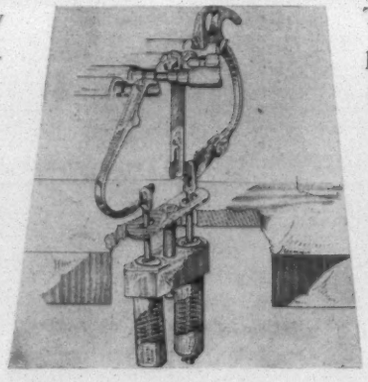


TOP VIEW of the Model J-3. Note how the Forming Trumpet gathers the wide ribbon of fibres, and transforms it into a uniform compact tubular shape just before it reaches the final drafting zone.

WITHOUT CONTINUOUSLY EFFECTIVE FIBRE CONTROL NO LONG DRAFT SYSTEM CAN BE SUCCESSFUL . . .

An assembly of precision made parts whose design does not produce continuous fibre control, is just as unsatisfactory as an assembly of poorly made parts. With either the roving will be lumpy and uneven . . . resulting in yarn of poor quality and low breaking strength . . . and with increasingly higher operating costs in the spinning room.

The Model J-3 Controlled Draft Roving Assembly consists of precision built parts which have been designed to produce continuous fibre control in every drafting zone. The result is smooth even roving, even though the drafts reach 25 or 30 with 1″ or 1½″ staple. Consequently the conventional slubber and intermediate are useless and have been successfully eliminated and replaced by a single roving process.



Thus it can be seen how the saving in power, floor space . . . and in capital and operating charges, frequently makes an installation of the Model J-3 a self-liquidating investment.

Our engineers would like to give you detailed facts showing the savings, improvements and economies which can be effected in your mill through the installation of the Model J-3.

THE SPRING PRESSURE ASSEMBLY, showing the pressure springs in their casing, the beams, levers and stirrups of the pressure distributing system.

SACO-LOWELL SHOPS

60 Batterymarch Street, Boston, Massachusetts

Charlotte, N. C. Greenville S. C. Atlanta, Ga.

Georgia Operating Executives Discuss Carding and Spinning

THE Operating Executives of Georgia had a record crowd at their spring meeting in Atlanta on March 23rd. More than three hundred mill men and visitors were present and a large number of them entered into the discussion of carding and spinning problems. The meeting was in charge of J. C. Platt, agent for the Chicopee Mfg. Co. of Ga., at Gainesville, and chairman of the group.

H. H. Purvis, superintendent of the Chicopee Mfg. Co., made a talk on the value of statistics in the efficient operation of a textile plant, and predicted that in the future statistics would play a much more important part than at present. He showed a number of charts of various kinds to explain his talk, and to show some of the methods by which accurate and usable statistics may be obtained.

Following the talk by Mr. Purvis, the meeting was turned over to Hal Daughdrill, general superintendent of the Callaway Mills, who led the discussion on carding.

The first question was "With long draft roving and long draft spinning, is it necessary to add blending in the opener room? If so, what change was made in the blending and what results were obtained?" The first member to talk on this subject was of the opinion that the opening room machinery is very important with long draft, but he continued that the picking, carding and drawing were equally important, if not more so, and that all of the processes ahead of the fly frames are more important with long draft than they were with conventional draft.

Another member said that he found it necessary to add blending equipment in his opening room when he went to long draft, and also that he added a 30-foot Gyrator in his picker room for additional blending.

C. K. Cobb, superintendent of the Canton Cotton Mills, reported that he installed additional blending equipment at the same time he put in long draft, and with his present system feeds from eight bales of cotton to each line of openers.

The concensus of opinion was that additional equipment for blending is almost a necessity when installing long draft roving and spinning. Mr. Daughdrill said that his company included the cost of installing such equipment in their calculations of expense of installing long draft.

Return Air Circulating Systems in Picker Room

The second question was "What experience have you had with return air circulation systems on pickers that eliminate the dust flue? What type do you use and what advantages do you receive?"

A. T. McElveen, of Chicopee Mfg. Co., stated that his company originally had one of the vertical cabinet types of return air circulators, but that they found it not as satisfactory as one that they had made themselves. The advantages of the home-made device, he said, are that it is easier cleaned, and simpler of operation. The only thing necessary for cleaning is blowing out with an air hose, or merely tapping the device, and the dust falls out. The humidity and temperature of the room can be kept at a constant figure through the use of this system, since new air is not being constantly brought in.

C. K. Cobb stated that his mill has the revolving screen type of return air circulating system, and that he had less dust, more even humidity and temperature, fewer setbacks, and the elimination of fires in the dust house, which he was troubled with before installing the system.

Other plants reported that the use of some type of return air circulating system had increased the efficiency of their picker rooms, and that such a system is of definite value to the mill.

Flat Grinding Machine

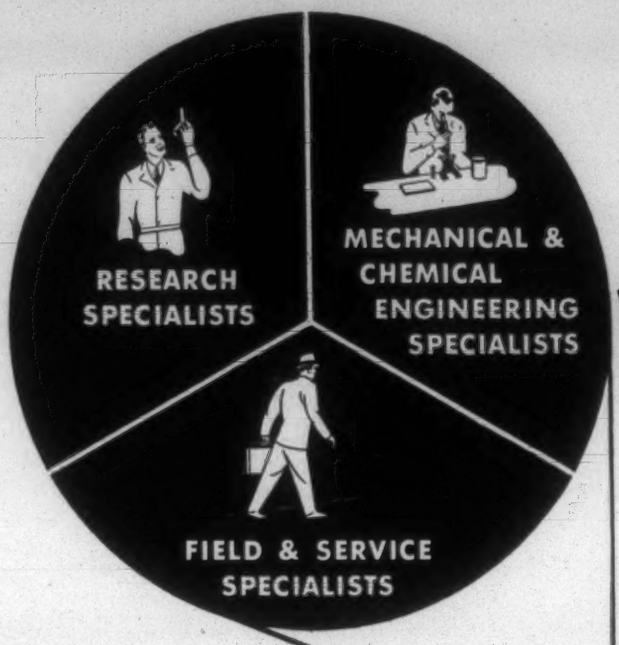
The next question was "What are the advantages of using a flat grinding machine? What is the minimum size mill (number of cards) for which a machine would be economically practicable? Describe machine and all uses to which it may be put."

Mr. Duckett, of Fulton Bag and Cotton Mill, Atlanta, said that he did not think much of the machine, and that he had discontinued using one that he has. However, other representatives from various mills were definitely of the opinion that it is a very good machine, and one man said that he would want one if his mill had only one card. Mr. Moak, from Pepperell Mfg. Co., has found the machine very practicable in matching up replacement flats. Frequently it is found that a flat has been sprung somewhat in shipping and the flat grinding machine shows this up, as well as assuring that the replacement flat is the same depth as the ones on the card.

At Langdale the machine is used on flats that have been sprung and is also helpful in squaring flats where they have been ground unevenly or damaged. It was brought out later by George Glenn, Pepperell Mfg. Co., that the machine does not replace the regular grinding period, but is supplementary to it. His machine was described as follows:

"The machine is provided with stand in which the ends of the flats rest while a sliding gauge is passed from one end of the flat to the other. The gauge has a scale graduated in .002-inch and the variation from one end of the flat to the other may be found to determine the setting of

(*Continued on Page 38*)



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Fire Causes Damage To Cone Mill Power Plant

An overheated oil pipeline leading into one of three electric turbines at the White Oak Mills power plant burst recently, igniting oil and sending flames more than 100 feet high, creating damages tentatively estimated at around $10,000.

Hill Hunter, general manager of the Proximity Mfg. Co.'s plants here, later stated that operations at the plants were on normal schedule, notwithstanding that one of the three electric turbines in the power plant of the White Oak Cotton Mills was seriously damaged as the result of the fire.

The other two turbines provide ample power for all needs of the plants while workmen are engaged in making needed repairs to the damaged turbine. He said also that the loss was nothing like as much as it was first feared.

Mills' Appeal From Wage Floor Rule Denied

New Orleans, La.—The U. S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals April 2nd upheld as constitutional the Fair Labor Standards Act, better known as the Wage and Hour Law, of Southern cotton textile mills.

The case came up on appeal by the Opp Cotton Mills, Opp, Ala., and 15 other mills of the South, including the Lane Cotton Mills Co., New Orleans, which sought to have set aside a minimum wage rate of 32½ cents per hour for all employees in the textile industry.

Among the contentions of the petitioning mills were that the act is unconstitutional; that the administrator did not give consideration to the factors required by the statute, and that his order setting up the uniform minimum rate is illegal and void.

The decision, written by Circuit Judge Leon McCord, said: "We are of the opinion and so hold that the enactment of the Fair Labor Standards Act was a valid exercise of the power given to the Congress by the commerce clause of Federal Constitution, Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1."

Cotton Large Item in Red Cross War Relief

That cotton and cotton products are playing an important part in minimizing the sufferings consequent to hostilities in Europe is evident from a glance at a recent tabulation of American Red Cross relief supplies that have been purchased since the outbreaw of war, up to April 1st.

Among cotton products listed are the following sizeable items: 1,500,000 yards of gauze for surgical dressings, 276,000 yards of bed sheeting, 105,000 suits of heavy knitted underwear, 92,000 pounds of sterilized, absorbent cotton for medical purposes, 25 hospital tents, each of 50-bed capacity.

Four Colleges in Textile Education Parley in Atlanta

Atlanta, Ga.—Textile problems were discussed here recently between four Southern colleges offering textile courses and the officials of the Textile Foundation, Washington. At the meeting, presided over by Frederick M. Feiker, dean of engineering at George Washington University at Washington, the need for a new set of textile engineering text books was discussed. The session was held in the Hotel Biltmore.

Four textbooks on economics as related to textiles and a broadening of textile courses to include other courses necessary for better textile education were discussed.

Alabama Polytechnic Institute of Auburn was represented by Luther N. Duncan, president, E. W. Camp, dean, and John V. Denson, trustee; Clemson College by E. W. Sikes, president, H. H. Willis, dean, and Fred L. Still, trustee; North Carolina State College by J. W. Harrelson, president, Thomas Nelson, dean, and Arthur M. Nixon, trustee; and Georgia Tech by M. L. Brittain, C. A. Jones, dean, and R. D. Harvey, trustee.

New Building for Crompton & Knowles

Fred W. Howe, Jr., Southern representative of the Crompton & Knowles Loom Works, of Worcester, Mass., announces that sometime this summer the Southern offices and plant will move into a new building now being erected on Hutchison avenue, on the northwest side of Charlotte.

The new building will be a one-story office and warehouse and will have approximately 18,000 square feet of floor space. It will be modern in every respect and will provide space which has been much needed.

Cannon Net Profit $3,595,536 in 1939

Kannapolis, N .C.—Cannon Mills, in its annual report to stockholders, reveals total net sales of $44,531,798 during the fiscal year 1939 in which a net income of $3,595,536 was earned after providing for Federal and State income taxes of $1,110,532.

After payment of dividends amounting to $1,975,574 during the year, the company's surplus account was credited with the balance of income of $1,619,962 and a surplus credit representing an adjustment of book value of marketable securities of $53,054. During the fiscar year the earned surplus account rose from $13,109,907 to $14,782,922.

Costs of goods sold is carried at $37,288,895, leaving a gross progt of $7,242,902 in addition to income from commissions of $878,953 from a gross operating profit of $8,121,856. Selling, administrative and general expenses during the year were $2,706,442 and the provision for depreciation was $1,060,672.

The company's current assets at the close of business on December 31, 1939, are listed at $27,833,806 as against current liabilities of $6,662,518. Other assets include notes and accounts receivable from mills, etc., at $2,128,785, investment in capital stock of other corporations at $321,162, reacquired capital stock of Cannon Mills Co., $238,488, plant property (at cost less depreciation), $16,035,970 and deferred charges of $97,880 for an asset total of $46,656,091.

Mills Are Buying X Family High Speed Looms For Rayon

These Mills have bought XD Model Rayon Looms:

Ashland Corporation
Bloomsburg Silk Mills
Burlington Mills Corp.
- Blue Ridge Rayon Div.
- Cascade Rayon Div.
- Central Falls Div.
- Mid-State Cloth Mills

Carter Fabrics Inc.
Drayton Mills
Dunean Mills
Greenhalgh Mills
Hathaway Mfg. Co.
Hess Goldsmith Co.
Frank Ix & Sons Co.
Judson Mills
Keystone Silk Mills
Newmarket Mfg. Co.
Peerless Weaving Co.
Red Springs Weaving Mills
William Skinner & Sons
S. Slater & Sons Co.
Suncook Mills
Warwick Mills
Watts Mills

These Mills have bought XK Model Looms for Rayon:

Ashland Corporation
Associated Textiles of Canada, Ltd.
Burlington Mills Corp.
- Blue Ridge Rayon Div.
- Central Falls Div.
- Radford Weaving Div.
- Roanoke Weaving Div.

Cabot Mfg. Co.
Cadillac Silk Mills
Chadwick-Hoskins Co.
Dunean Mills
Gossett Mills
Greenhalgh Mills
Hathaway Mfg. Co.
Judson Mills
Keystone Silk Mills
Manville Jenckes Corp.
National Weaving Co.
Newmarket Mfg. Co.
Joseph M. P. Ott Mfg. Co.
Peerless Weaving Co.
Pepperel Mfg. Co.
William Skinner & Sons
S. Slater & Sons Co.
Stonecutter Mills
Strasburg Silk Mills
Suncook Mills
Syntex Fabrics, Inc.
Warwick Mills
Watts Mills
Wambec Mills, Inc.
Paul Whitin Mfg. Co.
- Northbridge Mill
- Kent County Mill

These Mills have bought XK Model Looms for Spun Rayon:

Seminole Mills
Springs Cotton Mills
- Eureka Plant

Victor Monaghan Co.
- Monaghan Plant

X Family Looms Sold

Up to March 1 1940

Model	Brought Out	Looms Sold
X	October 1930	37,244
XK	April 1935	12,796
XL	April 1935	2,959
XD	April 1939	4,165
Total		57,164

Draper Corporation
Atlanta Hopedale Spartanburg

American Textile Mills Are Modernizing

Personal News

J. B. Williams has resigned as superintendent of the J. W. Sanders Cotton Mills No. 3, Meridien, Miss.

C. D. Kent, of Winona, Miss., is now superintendent of the J. W. Sanders Cotton Mills No. 3, Meridian, Miss.

J. A. Scroggins, formerly of Russellville, Ala., is now overseer of weaving at the Opelika Mills, Opelika, Ala.

C. E. Davis has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Bama Cotton Mills, Enterprise, Ala.

R. T. James has been made overseer of carding and spinning at the Bama Cotton Mills, Enterprise, Ala.

J. Earnest Price is now overseer of spinning on the night shift at the Bama Cotton Mills, Enterprise, Ala.

Ernest Price is now overseer of carding on the night shift at the Bama Cotton Mills, Enterprise, Ala.

W. L. Batchler has been promoted to second hand in spinning at the Bama Cotton Mills, Enterprise, Ala.

E. A. Rogers has been promoted to second hand in carding at the Bama Cotton Mills, Enterprise, Ala.

H. C. Lomax, formerly of Laurel, Miss., is now overseer of the cloth room at the J. W. Sanders Cotton Mills No. 3, Meridian, Miss.

S. C. Dairs has been promoted from second hand in weaving to overseer of the cloth room at the Opelika (Ala.) Mills.

Birdie Moncrief has been promoted from second hand to overseer of weaving at Alabama Mills, Inc., Wetumpka, Ala.

Curley Ward has been promoted from loomfixer to second hand in weaving at the Alabama Mills, Inc., Wetumpka, Ala.

Oscar Richardson has been made night overseer of carding and spinning at the Alabama Mills, Wetumpka, Ala., succeeding J. B. Knight.

Dillon Poston has been promoted from fixer to second hand in weaving at the Pee Dee Mill No. 2, Rockingham, N. C.

G. W. Biggerstaff has been promoted from section man to second hand in spinning at the No. 1 plant of the Clinchfield Mfg. Co., Marion, N. C.

I. L. Hollingsworth, formerly of Winona, Miss., has been transferred and promoted to the position of assistant superintendent and overseer of dyeing at the J. W. Sanders Cotton Mills No. 3, Meridian, Miss.

Alvin Smith has been promoted from fixer to overseer of spinning at the J. W. Sanders Cotton Mills No. 3, Meridian, Miss.

W. D. Collins has been promoted from loomfixer to second hand at the Victor plant of the Victor-Monaghan Co., Greer, S. C.

John E. Brown has been promoted from section man to second hand at the Victor plant of the Victor-Monaghan Co., Greer, S. C.

Paul Hinson has been promoted from second hand to overseer of carding at the Greer plant of the Victor-Monaghan Co., Greer, S. C.

V. E. Price has been promoted from second hand in the No. 2 plant to overseer of spinning in Plants 1 and 2 at the Clinchfield Mfg. Co., Marion, N. C.

Carl McCombs has been promoted from second hand to overseer of spinning at the Victor plant of the Victor Monaghan Co., Greer, S. C.

A. E. Howell, formerly assistant overseer of weaving at the Abbeville Mills, is now overseer of weaving at the Victor plant of the Victor-Monaghan Co., Greer, S. C.

Guy Fuller, formerly with Juliette Milling Co., Juliette, Ga., is now overseer of dyeing at the Stonewall (Miss.) Cotton Mills, Inc.

E. M. Thompson, formerly with the Rushton Cotton Mills, is now assistant superintendent of the Stonewall (Miss.) Cotton Mills, Inc.

L. R. Jamison has been made overseer of carding and spinning at the Rushton Cotton Mills, Griffin, Ga. He was formerly overseer of spinning.

J. F. Sentell, formerly with the Borden Mills, Kingsport, Tenn., is now back as overseer of carding at Mills Nos. 1 and 2 of the Clinchfield Mfg. Co., Marion, N. C.

M. D. Nichols, formerly second hand in weaving at the Monaghan plant of the Victor-Monaghan Co., Greenville, S. C., has been transferred to the same position at the Victor Mill at Greer, S. C.

Roy Keown, former chief mill engineer at the Clark Thread Co. of Ga., Clarkdale, Ga., has been transferred to the plant at Newark, N. J., as assistant to chief engineer at that plant.

W. A. Jordan, for more than 20 years overseer of the cloth room at the Darlington Mfg. Co., Darlington, S. C., has resigned to accept a similar position with the Hermitage Cotton Mills, Camden, S. C.

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A Starke Taylor has been elected president of the Texas Cotton Association.

F. J. Haywood has been elected a director of Cannon Mills Corp., Kannapolis, N. C.

Joe Moody has been promoted from second shift carding to overseer of carding at the Monaghan plant of the Victor-Monaghan Co., Greenville, S. C.

A. B. Edge, vice-president of Callaway Mills, LaGrange, Ga., has been elected chairman of the cotton committee of the Georgia Cotton Manufacturers' Association.

B. M. Bowen, of Salisbury, N. C., has been re-elected chairman of the Piedmont Division of the Southern Textile Association.

George Ray, former overseer of spinning at the Victor plant of the Victor-Monaghan Co., Greer, S. C., has been transferred to the Monaghan plant of the same company at Greenville, S. C.

Clyde Dill, formerly overseer of weaving at the Judson Mill, Greenville, S. C., is now in a similar position with the Monaghan plant of the Victor-Monaghan Co., same place.

Sam Moreland, formerly overseer of spinning with the Monaghan plant of the Victor-Monaghan Co., Greenville, S. C., is now in a similar position with the Fountain Inn, S. C., plant of the Woodside Cotton Mills.

M. Bradford Hodges, who has been Southern agent for the Shambow Shuttle Division of the American Paper Tube Co., has been made sole agent for all products of the company.

Geo. Harris Succeeds R. R. West as Head of Riverside & Dan River

Danville, Va.—The directors of the Riverside & Dan River Cotton Mills, at a meeting held here April 9th, elected George S. Harris president and treasurer of the company. He was also elected a director. Mr. Harris, who has been executive vice-president of the Springs Cotton Mills of South Carolina, succeeds Robert R. West, recently resigned, as operating head of the large mill organization.

Mr. Harris, who lives in Charlotte, N. C., will report May 1st to assume his duties.

George Robertson remains executive vice-president of the Riverside & Dan River Mills under the appointment given him at the time of Mr. West's resignation.

A number of textile leaders have said they could think of no more worthy successor to Robert R. West than George S. Harris. While he has not been active in general industry affairs during the past several years, many recall that Mr. Harris had been regarded as among the outstanding executives in the cotton mill business for a long period. He has always enjoyed the highest of esteem in the industry as a mill executive of more than average understanding and of foresight as well as an organizer. Many recall what a shock it was to the community in Atlanta when George Harris, who had endeared himself as president of the Exposition Cotton Mills, left to make his home in Charlotte, N. C.

Mr. Harris can be included among those actually responsible for the inception of The Cotton-Textile Institute. It was at the convention of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association in Atlanta, when George Harris was president, that the ground work for the Institute was laid.

As president of the Association, and as one of the South's leading mill executives, Mr. Harris outlined in detail the organization which was later to become The Cotton-Textile Institute. During this convention, a committee made the preliminary plans for the Institute and authorized a proposition to Herbert Hoover, then Secretary of Commerce, to become the Institute's first president. (This proposition never was accepted by Mr. Hoover. The first president was the late Walker D. Hines.)

Mr. Harris has been recognized as a textile manufacturer with a broad perspective. His activities have included membership on Federal Reserve Bank boards. Mr. Harris has always been known as firm, but just. Having come up from the ranks, he has been regarded as one who understood labor and the problems of labor.

Dayton Rubber Opens Textile Products Sales Office in Greenville

The Dayton Rubber Mfg. Co., of Dayton, Ohio, announces the opening of their Southern District Textile Products Sales Office at Greenville, S. C. This office is located on the seventh floor of the Woodside Building, and is under the management of J. O. Cole, sales head for the Textile Products Division of the company.

E. P. McWhirter Seriously injured

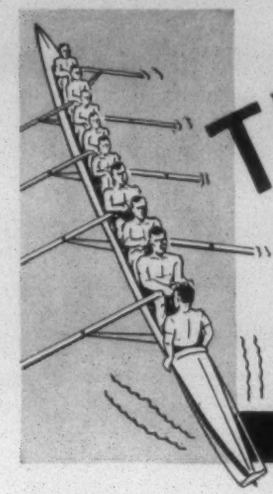
Union, S. C.—E. P. McWhirter, 55, former head machinist at the Monarch Mills here, was seriously injured April 4th when he fell several stories down an elevator shaft while engaged in construction work on the new hospital at Lancaster, according to information received in Union by relatives.

McWhirter, who suffered head injuries and a number of broken bones, was rushed to the Mercy Hospital in Charlotte, N. C., where he was reported slightly improved on April 11th.

Kerr Heads Atlanta Branch of Allis-Chalmers

Walter Geist, vice-president of the Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co., has announced that D. S. Kerr has been appointed manager of the company's Atlanta office.

Mr. Kerr, a graduate of Purdue University, entered the Allis-Chalmers Graduate Student Training Course in 1922. At the completion of the course he went South, where he served as salesman in various of the company's Southern offices, becoming manager of the Chattanooga office in 1930. As manager of the Atlanta office, both the Chattanooga and Knoxville offices will be under his jurisdiction.



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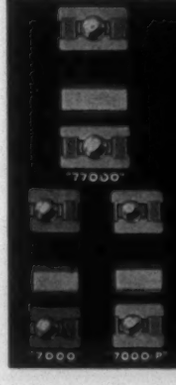

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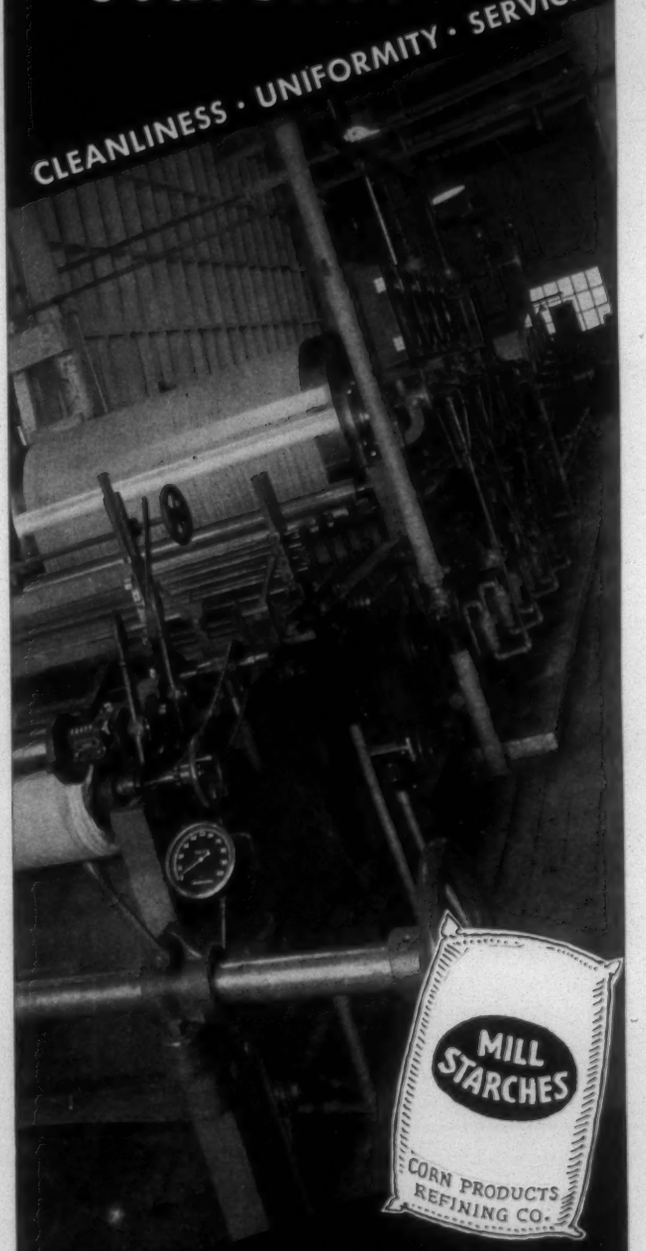

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Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

The White Sulphur Springs Meeting

Records show that whenever the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association goes to a new place, for an annual meeting, the attendance materially increases.

Never has the Association held a meeting at a spot more beautiful than the Greenbrier Hotel at White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia.

A beautiful hotel with beautiful grounds and several fine golf courses combine to make an ideal setting. Add to this numerous addresses by outstanding men and mill problems worthy of serious discussion and you have the basis for a fine convention.

We believe that it would be well for many to consider going by the Parkway Drive, which runs along the top of mountain ridges and from which magnificent scenery can be seen.

Persons going from South Carolina can go to Asheville and then over a paved road to Spruce Pine, N. C.

At Spruce Pine they can enter the Parkway Drive and with the exception of a 200-yard detour where a bridge has not yet been built, at Linville Falls, pass over Grandfather Mountain and to Blowing Rock, N. C.

From Blowing Rock to Deep Gap, a distance of about 12 miles, the Parkway Drive has not been built but a fine paved North Carolina road goes via Boone, N. C.

From Deep Gap to Bent Mountain, which is four miles from Roanoke, Va., the Parkway Drive runs along the top of mountain ridges. It is wide and fully paved with the exception of a short detour over a paved road near Hillsville, Va. From Roanoke a paved road runs through Clifton Forge, Va., to White Sulphurs Springs, W. Va.

North Carolina textile manufacturers can go up the mountain on a paved road from Marion, N. C., and enter the Parkway Drive at Altmont, or Little Switzerland. From those points they will travel the same route as those who enter at Spruce Pine, N. C.

We have traveled about 200 miles of the Parkway Drive which, when completed, will run from the Shenandoah National Park in Virginia to the Great Smoky Mountain Park in North Carolina and can heartily recommend the trip.

We have traveled some among the mountains of Switzerland but did not see there scenery more magnificent than that which can be seen from our Parkway Drive.

Wages and Hours Law Upheld By Federal Court

A United States Circuit Court of Appeals, sitting in Louisiana, has held the Federal Wages and Hours Law constitutional by deciding against the Opp Cotton Mills, of Opp, Ala.

It is probably just as well that they did render such a decision, because the law would have been upheld by the United States Supreme Court as packed by President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

About twenty years ago, Congress enacted a law which said that goods made by persons under a certain age could not be sent into interstate commerce, but when the law reached the United States Supreme Court of that time they said by a vote of 8 to 1:

Congress can not do by indirection that which it has no power to do directly.

When the Constitution of the United States was drawn at Philadelphia and submitted to the people of the several States for ratification, the people of North Carolina and several of the other States refused to ratify until they were given absolute assurance that the rights of the people of the Sovereign States would not be taken from them by Congress.

In order to secure ratification of the Constitution ten clarifying amendments, called the "Bill of Rights," were adopted and chief among them was the following:

Section X. Powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution nor prohibited to it by the States, are reserved to the States respectively to the peoples thereof.

This provision has stood for one hundred and fifty years as a bar to those who sought centralization of power in the Federal Government.

Finally they have succeeded by finding courts which would go back to the preamble of the Constitution and find there the pretext which they could not find in the provisions of the Constitution itself.

The preamble says:

We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessing of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution of the United States of America.

Not one word or sentence in the Constitution itself gives Congress the right to pass laws regulating the wages or hours to prevail within any State, but in the preamble which was not the Constitution, they found the words **"promote the general welfare"** and upon that their pretext have presumed to take powers which were specifically denied to Congress.

They deliberately ignore Section X of the Bill of Rights as set forth above, and also Section IX, which says:

The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

The enumeration in the **preamble** of the Constitution of the purpose to "promote the general welfare" has been used as an excuse to deny and disparage rights specifically retained by the people under "Section X of the Bill of Rights."

Unless the "Bill of Rights" had been added to the Constitution and had been considered as a bar to assumption of powers by Congress, the Constitution would not have been adopted.

The Constitution could have been amended, by a vote of thirty-six States, so as to permit Congress to regulate wages and hours, but those who sought such regulation knew that the people of the States would never approve any such transfer of power and therefore set about robbing the people of those powers, which they would not relinquish, by packing the courts with men who would interpret the provisions of the Constitution to suit those who sought centralization of power.

Another Vote Against Norman Thomas

Norman Thomas is expected to run for the fourth time as Socialist candidate for President. As usual we'll join David Clark in not voting for him, but not for the same reasons.—*Greensboro Daily News.*

No Western Movement

Our good friend the editor of the *Textile World* was certainly drawing upon his imagination when he contributed to their annual review number a preview of the Textile Industry in 1950:

He said among other things:

In 1950, many mills will have moved from one geographical section to another, and many new mills will have been built in sections not previously accustomed to textile manufacture. Probably no wholesale transmigration of a branch of the industry such as occurred in cotton textiles in the 20's will occur in the 40's—but there will be sufficient shift in all branches to represent considerable of a stir. * * *

Such additional movement as occurs in the cotton industry will be that of staple-goods manufacture further into the deep South. A trend westward, with the Pacific coast as its ultimate objective, will start in textile manufacture during the next decade. It may not have gone very far by 1950, but it will definitely be on its way.

Under the urge of restrictive legislation and controlled wages, we may have less spindles because we will learn to produce more goods upon fewer spindles and with less employees, but we see no reason to anticipate any movement to the deep South or the West Coast.

The cotton manufacturing industry was driven out of New England because of restrictive legislation, labor union domination and failure of mill owners to keep machinery modernized.

It did not come South until the raising of cotton and corn in the Piedmont section of the South had become unprofitable or until there were people who could not make a decent living upon the farms.

No industry has ever been developed in a rich agricultural section nor will manufacturers seek locations in such sections.

There have been some mills built in Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas, but with the exception of a few mills which have been exceptionally well managed, none has been successful and each of those States now has less spindles than twenty years ago. A few textile mills have been built in California, but most of them have been dismantled, and recently the almost new machinery from a 32,000-spindle California mill is being offered for sale.

There is not the slightest indication of any movement of cotton mills to the deep South nor the West Coast and we are afraid that the editor of the *Textile World* was drawing upon a vivid imagination.

Senator Bob Reynolds fears the Reds are invading North Carolina. Can't he go on deporting those he has found elsewhere and leave Dave Clark to attend to those down here?—*Greensboro Daily News.*

Mill News

ABBEVILLE, S. C.—A new seven-cylinder slasher, which was built by the Cocker Machine & Foundry Co., has been installed in the Abbeville Cotton Mills, rayon weaving mill. This slasher is fitted with the American slasher control system.

LANETT, ALA.—The Lanett Bleachery & Dye Works are installing new equipment in an addition which was constructed to the main plant. A new filter plant has been completed at a cost of $25,000 and put into operation, according to an announcement.

SHELBY, N. C.—Esther Mill Co., manufacturer of rayon dress goods, plans the installation of new equipment to enable the manufacture of a finer quality of fabrics. This work is going forward. The company is also making many improvements to the interior of the mills.

J. R. Dover, Jr., is president and Charles I. Dover is secretary-treasurer.

BELTON, S. C.—Reports are currrent in upper South Carolina textile circles that negotiations were under way for the sale of controlling interest in Belton Mills.

J. J. Abney, Greenwood textile executive, was among those mentioned as possible purchasers, but there was no official confirmation.

Capitalized at $1,231,200, the Belton Mills are equipped with 63,000 spindles and about 1,400 looms and manufacture sheetings, twills and print cloths.

SOUTH BOSTON, VA.—Central offices of the Carter Fabrics Corp. have set June 1st as the probable date for completion of a new rayon weaving mill just outside the city limits of nearby South Boston.

Construction was started on a new wing with the completion of the main building, began the middle of last October. Some 75 mechanics are busy installing looms and the first production has started on a minute scale.

Installation of looms is being rushed, with 145 of the 480 already in the main building of the plant. Operating at capacity, the factory will employ approximately 400.

FORT MILL, S. C.—Work is proceeding rapidly on the construction of the large addition to the Springs Cotton Mills, Unit No. 1. This addition will contain 120,000 square feet of floor space and will represent a cost of approximately $250,000.

The addition will be two stories and measure 200 by 300 feet. The building is of brick, steel and concrete construction. The company plans to rush the program along as rapidly as possible so as to have the construction program completed by May of this year.

Present plans call for the installation of the machinery in the new building not later than July 1st. "When this addition is completed," Captain Springs stated, "the two Fort Mill mills will contain 104,000 spindles and will be next in size to our Lancaster mill." The operation of the new machinery in the addition is expected to call for the addition of more than 100 operatives. Dwellings for the additional operatives are now under construction.

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—Deeds transferring 127 homes in Drayton Mills village here to employees have been filed with the county register of mesne conveyance. Approximately 160 homes were sold to employees with T. B. Thackston, of Spartanburg, as selling agent. Sale of more than 100 homes to employees of Laurens (S. C.) Mills also is being completed with Mr. Thackston as agent.

GASTONIA, N. C.—The Gastonia Combed Yarn Corp. has installed stainless steel package dyeing machinery as well as warp mercerizing of the latest type, according to Robert Goldberg, president. Both were built by H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co., of Philadelphia, and are in addition to the previous installation of Giles stainless steel skein dyeing and bleachery machinery.

SPRAY, N. C.—Marshall Field & Co. has just placed orders with F. W. Warrington Co. for an installation of Fletcher Rayon Twisters and one Automatic 40" Fletcher Whirlwind Extractor. Also one Hurricane Automatic Skein Dryer, manufactured by Philadelphia Drying Machinery Co.

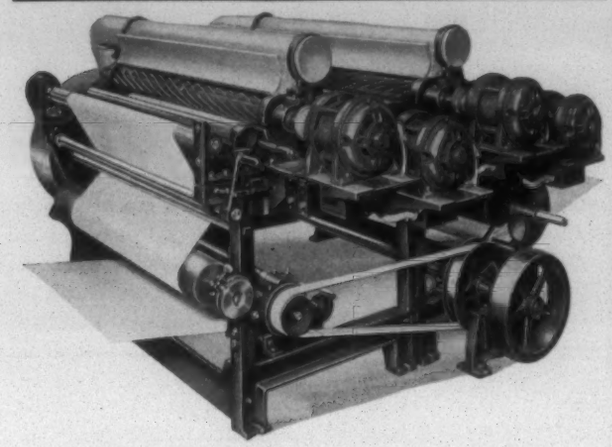
The above equipment is of the most modern type and design for larger packages and high speeds. This machinery will be installed in their new throwing department, which will be in operation in the next few months.

TULSA, OKLA.—Although formal ground breaking ceremonies have been postponed because of the death of E. M. Monsell, head of the Charles Page Foundation, work on the $500,000 addition to the Sand Springs textile mill, owned by Commander Mills, Inc., New York, is expected to get under way at an early date. Its completion will permit expansion of personnel from 1,100 to 1,500 operatives. Sand Springs is a suburb of Tulsa. The mill was established in 1923. The $500,000 project is said to be the first major expansion of an Oklahoma industry in 1940.

DRAPER, N. C.—A program of building and plant repairs that will include the removal of all dyeing work done in this section to Draper has been launched by Marshall Field & Co.

A new warehouse is being erected, and officials announced the dye plant would be moved here from the Rhode Island mill in Spray.

Recently, a new building was erected to take care of additional office personnel and to provide an office for the new general superintendent, Joe Lindsay, of Leaksville.



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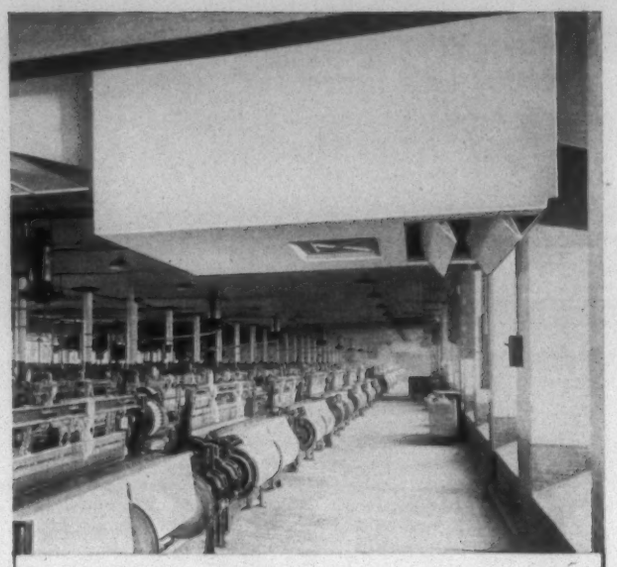

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WANT AD

Alabama Cotton Manufacturers Hold Successful Meeting

(*Continued from Page 14*)

legislators, is getting good results and urged all mill men to let their wants be known and to study carefully all bills pending in the legislature.

Roland H. Gray, assistant treasurer of Goodyear Decatur Mills, Decatur, Ala., in presenting the report, urged careful study of a proposed merit rating system under the Alabama Unemployment Compensation Law, which, he said, if passed by the Legislature, may mean the saving of large sums of money for Alabama textile mills and would bring about a reduction in the present 2.7 cents payroll tax.

The Association adopted a resolution calling upon Congress to pass the Waller-Logan Bill, which will affect the many administrative offices in Washington.

OBITUARY

LYNN B. WILLIAMSON

Greensboro, N. C.—Lynn B. Williamson, 67, prominent textile executive, died April 11th after an illness of about three weeks.

Mr. Williamson, formerly of Burlington, N. C., had made his home in Greensboro for some time. He was a member of the board of directors of the Burlington Mills Corp., and president of the Virginia Mills, of Swepsonville. He was president of the E. M. Holt Plaid Mills at Burlington prior to its merger with the Burlington Mills.

Mr. Williamson was active in civic and religious affairs and was a deacon in the First Presbyterian Church.

He was born in Caswell County July 23, 1872. He began work at 16 in a cotton mill in Alamance County, filling subordinate positions until 1899, when he assumed the management of the E. M. Holt Plaid Mills. Later he was president and treasurer of the L. Banks Holt Mfg. Co., Graham, and the Holt, Gant & Holt Cotton Mfg. Co., Elon College.

Surviving are his widow, the former Miss Eleanor Farish, a daughter, Mrs. Nathaniel Ward, of Baltimore, and a sister, Mrs. Opie Magruder, of Lynchburg, Va.

WILTON CHARLES OXLEY

Clinton, S. C.—Wilton Charles Oxley, 50, died at Hays Hospital here April 1st, where he had been critically ill for a week.

Mr. Oxley was a native of Spartanburg County. In 1918 he came to Clinton and accepted an office position with the Clinton Cotton Mills. In 1926 he was elected secretary of the corporation and held this position at the time of his death. For the past five years he had served as chairman of the board of trustees of Clinton city schools. He was also president of the Oxley Wholesale Co. of this place, dealers in mill supplies.

R. C. PROPST

Kannapolis, N. C.—Roy Clyde Propst, 55, superintendent of bleaching and finishing at the Cannon Mills, died in Cabarrus County Hospital April 8th. He suffered

a heart attack recently. He had been in ill health for several years.

Mr. Propst was president of the Kannapolis Publishing Co., publishers of the *Daily Independent*, vice chairman of the Cabarrus Democratic Executive Committee, former vice chairman of the Ninth District Democratic Executive Committee. He was organizer and former president of the No. 4 Township Democratic Club here. He was a member of the Kannapolis Y. M. C. A. board of directors and former president; former business manager of the Kannapolis Baseball Club and at the time of death was a member of the club's executive committee.

He was a native of Concord and except for one year lived in Cabarrus County all his life. He joined the Cannon Mills more than 30 years ago.

The Texas Co. Publishes "Fibre Conditioning"

A new publication, "Fibre Conditioning With Texspray Compound," has just been released by The Texas Co., 135 East 42nd St., New York City.

Containing 30 pages of explanations, illustrations, comments, etc., in easily readable type, the booklet covers the subject of oil spraying of cotton in a comprehensive manner. Cutaway views show the working principle of the Texspray system on both the blade and Kirschner beaters, as well as the control valves, etc. Specific questions, with answers, are included on three pages.

Also covered are methods of conditioning and identifying staple blends with fugitive dyestuffs, and an explanation and illustration of Texaco's system for doing this.

South Carolina Weavers Meet in Spartanburg April 20th

The weaving and slashing section of the South Carolina Division of the Southern Textile Association will hold its spring meeting at the Drayton Mill Community House, Spartanburg, S. C., on the morning of April 20th.

There will be a talk on "Mutual Problems," by W. F. Robertson, general manager of the N. C. Finishing Co., Salisbury, N. C. Lewis Burgess will then talk on "How to Keep Down the Supply Cost." Mr. Burgess is with Crompton & Knowles Loom Works.

Following these talks there will be open discussion on problems in weaving and slashing. G. G. Simmons, superintendent of Drayton Mills, is chairman of this division.

Eastern Carolina Division Meets In Raleigh On April 27th

The Eastern Carolina Division of the Southern Textile Association will hold its spring meeting at the Textile Building, N. C. State College, Raleigh, N. C., on the morning of April 27th, at 9:45 A. M.

Beginning the program, there will be a short talk by a N. C. State College representative, describing the new textile building. Following this, there will be an open discussion of a number of problems on carding and spinning, and the meeting will end up with a tour of the new building, conducted by a group of textile students.

Since the grinding of card clothing points, on the sides, lengthens the time between stripping periods, the value of this operation is generally recognized. However, do you know that Ashworth invented and uses a special type of side grinding machine which definitely assures the tapering of EVERY point, on BOTH sides, whereas other types of side grinders leave much to chance? This Ashworth invention has saved the textile industry thousands of hours in stripping time.

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Cotton Goods Markets

New York.—Worth Street cotton goods markets regarded the war developments of April 8th as bullish, the result being that mills sold more than 25,000,000 yards of print cloths and large quantities of sheetings, twills and osnaburgs on the 9th. Prices on the whole advanced ⅛c to ¼c a yard and some mills withdrew from the market in order to appraise the future of the market in light of the changed situation overseas.

Most of the trading took place late in the day. Print cloths, as is generally the case, were the most active but sheetings were not far behind and substantial amounts of these were bought by the bag manufacturers. Carded broadcloths were fully as active as print cloth and mills acquired large backlogs for April-May-June delivery.

Practically all users of cotton goods participated. Converters were the chief operators. Bag manufacturers were more active than at any time in the first quarter and sales to industrial users were the largest in some time. Trading was active and broad at the close and is expected to continue for some time. In many respects, the activity on the 9th was reminiscent of that in the first half of September when buying assumed boomtime proportions following the outbreak of hostilities in Europe.

The market is showing unusual sensitivity to outside developments and frequently took its cue from the fluctuations of securities and commodities. While Wall Street demonstrated nervousness, a number of observers there appeared to reason that shutting off of supplies from Scandinavian countries would increase British and French buying from the United States.

Another reflex of the war developments was a further strengthening of paper and pulp prices; this, in turn, was echoed in the activity of bag manufacturers, a number of whom were evidently preparing to raise prices on types of containers that compete with cotton bags.

Cautious observers hesitated, however, to predict that the price of paper would advance far enough to help cottons retain any significant volume of lost business.

The Cotton Textile Institute has recently issued publicity on the possibilities of considerable 90″ 64x64 sheeting being used in combatting blue-mold in tobacco plants, urging retail and wholesale outlets in the tobacco sections to investigate possibilities.

J. P. STEVENS & CO., Inc.
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Cotton Yarn Markets

Philadelphia.—Combed yarn sales have recently been running ahead of shipments for the first time in several weeks. Shipments thus far in April are at a slightly lower weekly average than was recorded for March. For three weeks the production of combed yarn ran slightly ahead of current deliveries.

Changes in operating time among combed yarn mills have been nominal since January 1st, due to the fact that shipments have been so consistently good that the yarn mills were in no danger of piling up stocks. They entered April with less than one week's stock yarn on hand, unsold, of sorts that are tenderable for present uses.

On the other hand, they have seen their unfilled bookings dwindle until recently, so that most of them are anxious now for another buying movement that would bring total unfilled orders up again to the equivalent of 12 to 16 weeks' production at the present rate of shipment.

Entering April, it is estimated that unfilled combed yarn orders do not exceed about six weeks' production. Should general business conditions remain as at present, some observers say, it is unlikely that buyers will care to operate more than 60 days ahead, unless prices become more attractive to them than spinners are now willing to consent to.

The larger combed yarn mills have become very sensitive regarding prices, chiefly on the ground of having gotten down again nearly to their cost level, but occasionally some limited supplies are available below this level.

Sales of carded yarn have improved somewhat lately, local suppliers state, thus confirming spinners' assertions that their sales made directly to certain trades have enlarged materially. Carded yarn rates remain virtually unchanged as compared with a week ago. Shipments of carded yarn are stated by some houses to be the best in several weeks.

What are regarded by most sellers as very low prices continue to be quoted in some quarters, however, and though inquiries are more numerous, many of them are accompanied by customers' bids that are in some cases so far below the general run of quotations as to give the impression that such inquiries are intended only as feelers.

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To Experiment With Growing Flax At Beaumont, Tex.

Beaumont, Tex.—The most extensive experiment of its kind in Texas, commercial growing of flax for its seed and oil on a large scale, will be started soon by Joe E. Broussard on a 1,000-acre tract of land which he owns along the Old Spanish Trail near China, Tex. J. W. McKamey will farm the crop.

This is the first attempt to grow flax in this section of the State.

Pine Pulp Rayon To Be Produced By July 1st

Danville, Va.—Launching of the first of what it is hoped will be a series of rayon yarn factories, combining 30% cotton and 70% pine pulp to make rayon will take place July 1st in Danville, and will be called the Rayon Holding Co., according to John B. Dove, of Atlanta, Ga., who is president of the company as well as inventor of the process and the machinery.

The second city where the new factory is expected to open is Houston, Tex., Mr. Dove said.

The patent for the pine-pulp rayon was issued March 26, 1936, at which time Dove was a professor of machinery design at the Georgia School of Technology.

The officers of the organization include Mr. Dove and the following consulting engineers: A. A. Case and M. L. Martindale, professors at Georgia Tech; A. E. Stevens, Shelton, Wash.; D. York Brannock, Dallas, Tex.; and Brad Bradshaw, Hamilton, Can.; Raymond E. Maglar, of Atlanta, Ga., is in charge of locations for the plants. Paul E. Christie, Atlanta, is in charge of yarn dyeing.

A. L. Lauderidge is in command of purchasing standard equipment. The Brooks Foundry & Machine Works has the patterns for the machinery patented by Dove for the process.

The factory in Danville has a floor space of 7,200 square feet. The object is not only to produce rayon yarn for knitting mills, but to instruct the engineers so that they will be equipped to take charge of the other units in the company which will open later, Mr. Dove said.

The raw material needed is the pine's upper section, with that best suited for the process being from Southern pines, found in the Southeastern States.

The new process is claimed to be less expensive than any other now on the market.

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Grinding Sanforizer Cylinders

Sanforizer cylinders scored by electric shoes can now be ground in place by the use of a Roy Traverse Grinder designed especially for the purpose, according to an announcement by B. S. Roy & Son Co.

This machine is equipped with two grinding wheels of the proper grain and grade to grind chilled iron. One wheel is used for the roughing grind, while the other is used for the finishing. Any small minute scratches left by the finishing wheel can be quickly erased by the use of fine emery cloth while the cylinder is in motion, thus giving the required polish.

This special traverse grinder is said to eliminate the necessity of sending Sanforizer cylinders away to be ground with the result of time and money saved.

Add Two Textile Experts To New Orleans Laboratory

New Orleans, La.—Two textile experts have been added to the technical staff of experts being assembled for the Government's Southern regional research laboratory here, Director D. F. J. Lynch announced.

These are Dr. Ruby K. Korner, who was named associate textile technologist in the cotton chemical finishing division, and James A. Kime, associate chemist in the physical and analytical division of the laboratory.

Although the buildings which will house the laboratory to evolve new uses for cotton and other Southern farm products have not been finished, preliminary work for the research activities already have been started, the director said.

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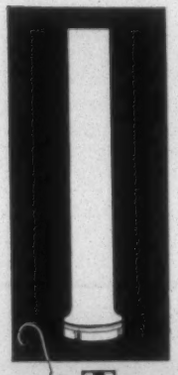

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The Terrell Machine Co., Inc.
Charlotte, N. C.

Piedmont Division of S. T. A. Discusses Weaving and Slashing

(*Continued from Page 16*)

Mr. Parks: What type of parts?

Mr. Poston: Idler gears.

Mr. Parks: That is in the harness motion?

Mr. Poston: Yes, sir.

Mr. Parks: Have you Draper looms?

Mr. Poston: Yes, sir.

Mr. Parks: Will you tell us why you prefer to buy those gears elsewhere than from the loom manufacturer?

Mr. Boston: We have a foundry right in our home town, and we can just call up and they send them right over. They are no better than the Draper parts.

Mr. Parks: I see. You use so many that you can just telephone for them?

Mr. Poston: Yes, sir. They will bring them right on down.

Mr. Parks: I can see, from the fact that you use so many idler gears, that you are anxious not to have any loose selvages or rough cloth. I think that is a very good position to take, too. Do you ever have any jerking ends?

Mr. Poston: Sometimes.

Mr. Parks: Do you buy any of your battery parts from any other place than the loom manufacturer?

Mr. Poston: No, sir.

Mr. Parks: Nothing except the idler gears?

Mr. Poston: That is the only thing we have bought so far.

Mr. Parks: Will anyone volunteer any reason for getting those from Draper or anybody else who happens to build your looms? There are other good looms besides the Draper looms; we are not confining the discussion to those. There must be some reason for doing it.

Mr. Frazier: My experience has been that in buying looms from Draper it is better to get Draper parts. Lots of times these other people may sell them cheaper, but I think it is better to get them from the manufacturer.
cricket to buy looms from the manufacturer and buy parts from somebody else? I think that is one reason, and, in the second place, I feel that since he is the manufacturer he knows the construction of each piece and is in position to furnish a better piece than anybody else.

Mr. Frazier: That is right.

Mr. Parks: Has anybody else anything to say in support or that or against it?

Let me ask this question. (I am not taking any position, for or against. We are not going to decide this in the meeting, of course; we are just exchanging ideas.) Have you had representatives of firms come around and show you figures as to how much stronger their piece is than other makes, and yet they are all the same shape? Have you had that experience? Perhaps theirs are malleable rather than cast iron.

Mr. Benoy: I favor buying a malleable part in prefer-

ence to cast iron when you can get the same working life and pattern equal to the machinery manufacturer's, because malleable iron is not so likely to break under strain as cast iron.

H. G. Winget, Supt., Victory and Winget Mills, Textiles, Inc., Gastonia, N. C.: I know, from buying parts in other parts of the mill, that it takes from 30 to 45 days to get them from Massachusetts, and then we have to pay about 75 cents for the postage. For that reason we get some of them in our town.

Mr. Parks: A washer is just as good whether it comes from Boston or Spartanburg. You think a washer or some other part that does not have to be perfect to the nth degree can just as well be purchased locally?

Have you ever had the experience of asking a manufacturer to make a piece for you to meet certain specifications in order to avoid some trouble you are having and then had the experience of never getting the piece?

A Member: Yes, sir. But a salesman came in the other day whom I showed something that was giving me trouble and that I wanted changed a little, and he said he would do it.

Mr. Parks: Was that a manufacturer's representative?

The Member: Yes, sir.

Mr. Parks: That is interesting. I know many of us have had the experience that the manufacturer does not want to make a change to suit us, and we all know how troublesome it is to change construction to suit just one customer, but sometimes we feel that it is necessary.

Has anyone else any statement to make about this buying of parts outside?

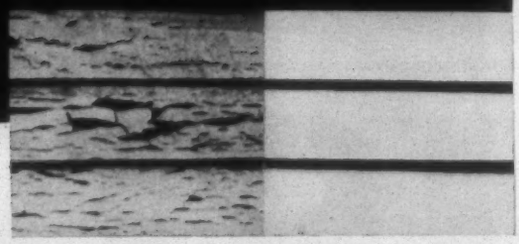
Mr. Brown, Cramerton Mills, Inc., Cramerton, N. C.: There is one thing I can say. Sometimes we have the loom manufacturer make us some part that we need, and he does it, and then we turn around and have the local foundry make the rest of them for us. In other words, the manufacturer supplies the brains, and we use his brains to save us money.

Mr. Parks: That is what is known as a dirty trick. I might say this: I buy loom parts from the loom manufacturer. If he does not furnish me a part that I regard as satisfactory, then I do not hesitate to turn to another source to get it. The idea behind that might be bad or might be good, but that is a statement of what I do. My judgment might not be the best, but it is the only judgment that I have to rely upon, besides the advice that I can get from other people.

Let me give you this word of warning. When you put

(*Continued on Page 40*)

"Here's proof that the right paint CUTS COSTS!"



CUTTING maintenance costs has been my specialty ever since I became a field man for the National Lead Co., manufacturers of the famous Dutch Boy White-Lead. Every year I spend a good part of my time making paint inspection trips—looking over plants and company houses of well-known textile mills. After such a check-up, I'm often able to make recommendations that result in sizable savings.

How much can you reduce maintenance expense by using the right paint instead of the wrong? The question is answered by the photograph up above. It shows the dividing line in a double house. The right hand side was painted with Dutch Boy—the left with low-grade paint. Picture was taken when both jobs were two years old.

As you can see, the low-grade paint has cracked and scaled badly. Before repainting, the whole surface will have to be burned and scraped. In a large area job, that runs into money. So does the extra coat—the new priming coat—which has to be applied in repainting.

Cracking and scaling is something that doesn't happen in the long life of paint made with Dutch Boy White-Lead. This means three separate savings for the owner: (1) The paint gives much longer service on his property. (2) When repaint time does arrive, no expensive burning and scraping is necessary. (3) Since the Dutch Boy surface is still intact no new priming coat is required in repainting.

Here's my proposition

Just say the word and I'll come and inspect all of your buildings. I'll work out a plan for repainting, listing which surfaces should be done this year and which ones can wait.

The paint formulas I'll recommend will be especially suited to your requirements, taking into consideration the climate, type of surfaces to be protected, etc. This is possible because Dutch Boy is always mixed to order for every job. This service won't cost you one red cent. No obligation. Just write and say when it will be convenient for me to look over your property. I can be reached at the addresses on the left.

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659 Freeman Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio

Philadelphia Branch
JOHN T. LEWIS & BROS. CO.
Widener Building, Philadelphia

Georgia Operating Executives Discuss Carding and Spinning

(*Continued from Page 18*)

the grinding roll in matching old flats. The machine has a slide at each end that is milled to hold the flats in the proper position while grinding. Three flats may be ground at one time. The slides holding the flats have a traverse motion that passes the flats over the drum grinder, which also has a traverse motion. The machine is provided with a knock-off mechanism that may be set to grind the wire to the desired length at which time the machine stops."

The interest in this question brought up a means for gauging all flats that have to be re-clothed, and one mill man advised that when he sends a flat to the manufacturer to be re-clothed, he always sends another flat along with it so that the manufacturer will have it as a pattern.

Getting More Flat Strips

Question No. 4 was, "When more flat strips are desirable, is it better to speed up the flats, or would it be better to open the setting of the front knite plate?"

The first reply to this question was that in order to take out more strips the flats should be speeded up and the plate closed up. This man had a setting of .029, a speed of 3⅛ inches per minute on the flats, and was taking out 2.89 per cent strips. He speeded up his flats, reduced the setting to .026, and found that he was then taking out 3.02 per cent strips.

L. V. Andrews, superintendent of the Cedartown Yarn Mills, stated that the matter of the amount of strips taken out at the card is an important one that may frequently be overlooked by the mill. He feels that by increasing slightly the amount of strips it may be possible to please a customer when he would not accept cloth or yarn if too much of the strips are left in the stock. The make of card, the age of the card and the clothing, etc., may have something to do with the amount of strips that should be taken out. Speeding up the flats is the best method of taking out more strips, and when this is done it may be possible to see the improvement in the web, which will be reflected later in the yarn.

Allen Jones, superintendent of the Muscogee Mfg. Co., Columbus, inquired of the meeting as to what could be done to eliminate neps and specks from dyed stock, without taking out too much of the good stock. Mr. Bone, of Lanett Mills, was of the opinion that to get all of the neps out would necessitate stopping the card and picking them out by hand; however, he said that usually the condition of excessive neps could be improved by cutting down on the speed of the cards, keeping the clothing as sharp as possible, and setting closer. Another man spoke up and said that his advice would be to speed up the flats and leave the settings the same.

Changing Drawing Frame Gears

With time getting short, the fifth question was passed over and No. 6 discussed. "What is the best method for controlling the weight of drawing sliver? Do you use uniform gears on all frames on the same grain sliver?"

At Pepperell the weights are checked once each week, but the draft gears are not changed on the back drawing; the front drawing is sized every time a creel is put in and the draft is changed if necessary. When Martha Mills were running metallic drawing rolls the draft gears and tension gear were changed constantly, but since adopting synthetic top rolls the numbers are kept at the speeders since it is no longer necessary to change the gears. The speeder draft gears are changed on an average of about once every 30 days, running 120 hours weekly.

Chicopee uses the same gears on all frames. Mr. Sweeny, of Exposition Cotton Mills, said that when one frame's gear is changed then all frames are changed likewise. Another man said that if some of the drawing frames have been reworked, it naturally will be necessary to make allowances for the difference in running when

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changing gears. In other words, a new frame will not necessarily run with the same draft and tension gears as an old frame.

Henry Robinson, Columbus Mfg. Co., keeps uniform gears on his breaker drawing but on the finisher drawing the sliver is weighed and sometimes is changed and sometimes not.

Callaway Mills at one time changed all gears at the same time but a check-up revealed that some frames had new rolls, while others had old rolls, and these frames required different treatment for good results. Mr. Bone stated that he does not change the drawing gears, but that if he did he would be sure to change them all at the same time. W. R. Beldon, of Clarke Thread Co., controls his numbers at the drawing frame, and sizes three times in 16 hours from each delivery, changing gears when he finds the numbers going off. He said, however, that with good opening, picking and carding, the necessity of making many changes was small.

(Continued in Next Issue)

Cotton Consumed in March Totals 626,331 Bales of Lint

Washington, D. C.—The Census Bureau reported that cotton consumed during March totaled 626,331 bales of lint and 87,875 of linters, compared with 662,659 of lint and 85,992 of linters during February this year, and 649,940 and 74,440 during March last year.

Cotton on hand March 31st was reported held as follows:

In consuming establishments, 1,595,722 bales of lint and 448,757 of linters, compared with 1,701,510 and 442,021 on February 29th this year, and 1,414,541 and 353,309 on March 31st last year.

In public storage and at compresses, 11,404,298 bales of lint and 132,344 of linters, compared with 12,157,074 and 144,784 on February 29th this year, and 13,477,548 and 110,276 on March 31st last year.

Cotton imported during March totaled 9,504 bales, compared with 36,613 during February this year, and 9,583 during March last year.

Exports of cotton during March totaled 433,842 bales of lint and 38,425 of linters, compared with 746,680 and 47,254 during February this year, and 330,070 and 16,331 during March last year.

Cotton spindles active during March numbered 22,555,036, compared with 22,803,796 during February this year, and 22,503,480 during March last year.

New Invention for Yarn Singeing

New Bedford, Mass.—A patent specifying five points of originality in his yarn-singeing invention has been granted to William Carter, of this city.

The patent covers both the method of singeing yarn and the apparatus for doing the work, which is entirely different than machines now generally in use for singeing of yarn. Present machine often fail to remove completely all the nap or fuzz from the yarn, or remove it in an uneven manner, so that the yarn varies considerably in color after having gone through the singing process.

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J. E. SIRRINE & COMPANY
Engineers
Greenville South Carolina

Piedmont Division of S. T. A. Discusses Weaving and Slashing

(*Continued from Page 37*)

on a piece that is stronger, be sure that you are not reinforcing a place that is the best place in some chain of parts to replace if some jam occurs. Many of us are inclined to strengthen a part that is made to break; that is, it is made to take the strain and give way rather than have the strain fall on some more inaccessible part.

David Clark, Editor, Textile Bulletin, Charlotte: I had a question yesterday that might be of interest. Someone wanted the name of the manufacturer of a machine to redress and recondition shuttles.

Mr. Parks: Does anyone know about that?

F. A. Decker, Vice-Pres. and Traveling Rep., Textile Specialty Co., Greensboro, N. C.: We have that machine. If anybody wants it we shall be glad to show it to him.

Motor Gear and Pinion

J. L. Brannan, Overseer Carding and Spinning, Hermitage Cotton Mills, Camden, S. C.: I should like to ask this question. I notice in any machine shop I go in that almost always they are making gears for X Model motors. I should like to ask those using the X Model what kind of material the sprocket gears are made of.

Mr. Parks: In other words, you want to know what the motor gear and the motor pinion are made of?

Mr. Brannan: That is right.

Mr. Parks: Whether it is steel, cast iron, malleable iron, or what?

Mr. Brannan: Yes, and which gives the best service.

W. P. Gargill, Supt., Pee Dee Mfg. Co., Rockingham, N. C.: We use cast motor gears and steel pinions. We have run three years, 190 picks a minute, without a replacement of one of those gears.

Mr. Parks: I do not want to throw any cold water on you, and I hope that record continues right on with you, but I have had the experience of observing a room that was started up with all new gears, and we did not have any trouble for years, either. Then when we started we had just plenty, because as they wore naturally they all went out together.

Mr. Cargill: We expect that.

Mr. Brannan: Is that steel case-hardened?

Mr. Cargill: I don't know whether it is case-hardened or not. The gears came on the looms.

Mr. Parks: They are running steel on cast iron, I understand, because that combination does not cause as much wear as steel on steel or cast iron on cast iron. I have heard of and have even run a few fiber pinions with the cast-iron motor gear. I suppose some of the rest of you have. I understand that on light work (that is, where the load on the loom is not too heavy, giving too great shock when the filling is driven up by the reed) they last very well. When the pinion shoots it does not do any damage to your large motor gear. It goes offi just like a corn sheller shelling corn.

Mr. Brannan: The gears we are running now are steel on steel. I should like to have some opinions on that.

Mr. Parks: Does anyone else in the room run steel on steel? (No response.)

I am afraid you are out on a new experiment, Mr. Brannon. Two years from now we will get you to tell us how it works.

Do you run any combinations other than steel and steel, steel and cast iron, and fiber and cast iron?

Mr. Brannan: They come equipped. We run our looms 210 picks; then we ran up to 214 picks. We cut the speed a little bit, down to 204 picks, and got better results.

Mr. Parks: Do you all hear that, "down to 204?"

Mr. Brannan: That is because of the constructtion of the cloth. I think the gentleman over there made it clear. He is running steel and iron, and we are running steel and steel. If that is our mistake, then it is very easy to understand the trouble we are having.

Mr. Cargill: I think you have two mistakes—steel and steel, and too much speed.

Mr. Brannan: That might be our trouble.

Mr. Parks: We can not decide that, of course. All we hope for here is an exchange of ideas. We cannot settle things, but we exchange our views.

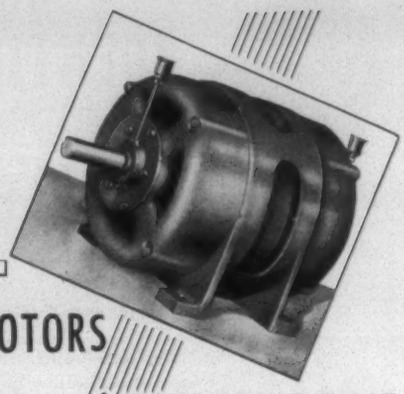
(*Continued in Next Issue*)

Spun Rayon Warp Sizing To Be Discussed At Open Conference at N. C. Textile School

A conference of all who are interested in the warp sizing of spun rayon and blends of cotton-spun rayon will be held at N. C. State College Textile School, Raleigh, N. C., Saturday, April 20th, starting at 10 A. M. It is primarily a meeting of subscribers to the research on this subject to be conducted at the school under the auspices of U. S. Institute for Textile Research. It is called by the Administrative Committee for the project to discuss and complete the research program and other plans for the study.

Following an address of welcome by Dr. J. W. Harrelson, Dean of Administratiotn of State College, W. D. Appel, chairman, Research Council of the Institute, will explain the co-operative method by which that body selects, organizes and finances textile studies of this character. Carl R. Harris, chairman of the Administration Committee, and manufacturing engineer Erwin Cotton Mills Co., will present the tentative research program, and F. Gordon Cobb, research associate for the study, will explain the research methods and objectives. The open discussion will then be led by Harold M. Chase, chief chemist, Riverside & Dan River Cotton Mills, and Dr. W. E. Yelland, of the research laboratory of Corn Products Refining Co., both of whom and Dean Thomas Nelson of N. C. State College Textile School are members of the Administrative Committee for the study.

Following luncheon there will be an opportunity to visit the new school building and the laboratory for the research, and discussion and completion of research plans will be continued at an afternoon session.



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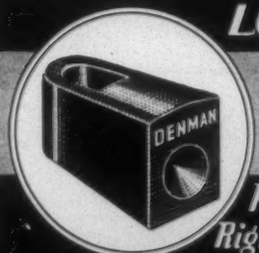

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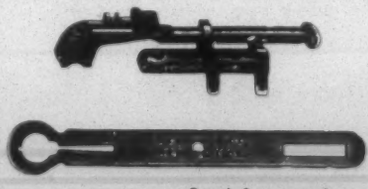

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Hartsville Print & Dye Works Discharged From 77-B

Hartsville, S. C.—Judge Frank K. Myers has filed an order in U. S. District Court in Charleston, S. C., discharging Hartsville Print & Dye Works, of this city, from 77-B proceedings as of opening of business December 29, 1939, but retaining jurisdiction to determine the amount of costs of administration.

Debtor filed its petition for reorganization on July 2, 1935, and its new plan was confirmed by Judge Myers on November 1, 1939.

Edelstein Joins Hart Products Corp.

Hart Products Corp. announces the addition to its research staff of Sidney Edelstein.

Mr. Edelstein was formerly chemist for the Dixie Mercerizing Co., of Chattanooga, Tenn., and was Research Associate for the A. A. T. C. C., working on the "Study of the Mercerization Process" for two years. For the past two years Mr. Edelstein was vice-president and general manager for Lamed, Inc.

Mr. Edelstein has also given a course of lectures on Textile Chemistry at the University of Chattanooga. He has to his credit a number of technical publications and patents on textile subjects.

Lineberger Autos Stolen

Belmont, N. C.—Recent automobile thefts have included three cars stolen from members of the Lineberger family. A Lincoln car was taken from the residence of A. C. Lineberger, Sr., and was found abandoned near Gastonia, N. C.

A Packard belonging to A. C. Lineberger, Jr., reported stolen, was found abandoned in Charlotte. The night before the Packard was stolen a Chevrolet, belonging to A. C. Lineberger, Jr., had been "borrowed," for the night and returned, showing evidence of rough treatment.

Textile Movie Being Heavily Booked

According to The Cotton-Textile Institute, the producers and distributors of the new cotton sound film, "The Threads of a Nation," report a special interest on the part of local movie theater managers in the booking of the picture during this year's observance of National Cotton Week, May 17th-25th. In the meanwhile, the film has been shown in approximately 300 theatres since its official release less than two months ago. About that same number of advance bookings are reported at this time.

In a number of cities, dry goods stores and other merchants have made merchandising and advertising tie-ups with the local showing of the picture. To the forefront in such co-operative endeavors is the arrangement effected between the manager of a movie theatre and the dry goods stores in a city in Maryland. There the employees of stores were guests of the theatre at the regular showings with a resultant increase in the number of paid admissions to the theatre during the period when "The Threads of a Nation" was a feature of the program.

Patent Granted for Killing Static in Rayon Staple

A process for reducing static in the handling of rayon staple fiber of organic esters of cellulose has been granted U. S. Patent No. 2,193,894. The patentee is William Whitehead and the patent is assigned to Celanese Corp. of America. There were 17 claims allowed in the patent.

The patent states: "In a method of forming spun yarn containing short lengths of filamentary materials comprising organic esters of cellulose, the step of subjecting filamentary materials to treatment with a saponifying agent under such conditions that the acidyl value of the materials is lowered less than 2% in eight hours of treatment, the amount of saponification effected not exceeding a lowering of the acidyl value by 2%, whereby the tendency of the treated materials to generate static electricity during textile operations is reduced."

Spinning Mills' February Operations 99.6 Of Capacity

Washington, D .C.—The Census Bureau reported that the cotton spinning industry operated during February at 99.6% of capacity, on a two-shift, 80-hour week basis, compared with 102.6% during January this year, and 87.8% during February last year.

Spinning spindles in place February 29th totaled 24,985,580, of which 22,803,796 were active at some time during the month, compared with 24,980,278 and 22,872,414 for January this year, and 25,854,048 and 22,524,742 for February last year.

Active spindle hours for February totaled 8,266,178,276, or an average of 331 hours per spindle in place, compared with 9,223,198,411 and 369 for January this year, and 7,170,852,398 and 277 for February last year.

Spinning spindles in place included: in cotton-growing States, 18,239,548, of which 17,170,198 were active, compared with 18,231,726 and 17,186,486 for January this year, and 18,618,538 and 17,088,830 for February last year; and in New England States, 5,991,664 and 5,021,768, compared with 5,994,184 and 5,067,114, and 6,435,770 and 4,819,584.

Active spindle hours included: in cotton-growing States, 6,534,909,440, or an average of 358 per spindle in place, compared with 7,215,705,979 and 396 for January this year, and 5,624,106,521 and 302 for February last year, and in New England States, 1,551,787,913, or an average of 259, compared with 1,816,500,150 and 303, and 1,408,787,304 and 219.

Active spindle hours for February and the average per spindle in place by States follow:

Alabama, 649,017,931 and 356; Connecticut, 140,244,285 and 266; Georgia, 1,145,432,262 and 356; Maine, 215,150,086 and 314; Massachusetts, 827,191,426 and 247; Mississippi, 46,013,932 and 305; New Hampshire, 99,157,464 and 276; New York, 83,030,079 and 249; North Carolina, 2,006,208,706 and 343; Rhode Island, 251,510,732 and 258; South Carolina, 2,151,942,376 and 386; Tennessee, 220,933,914 and 400; Texas, 83,613,010 and 354; Virginia, 191,839,488 and 300; all other States, 154,892,585 and 219.

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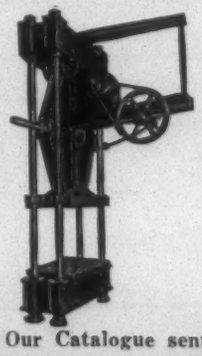

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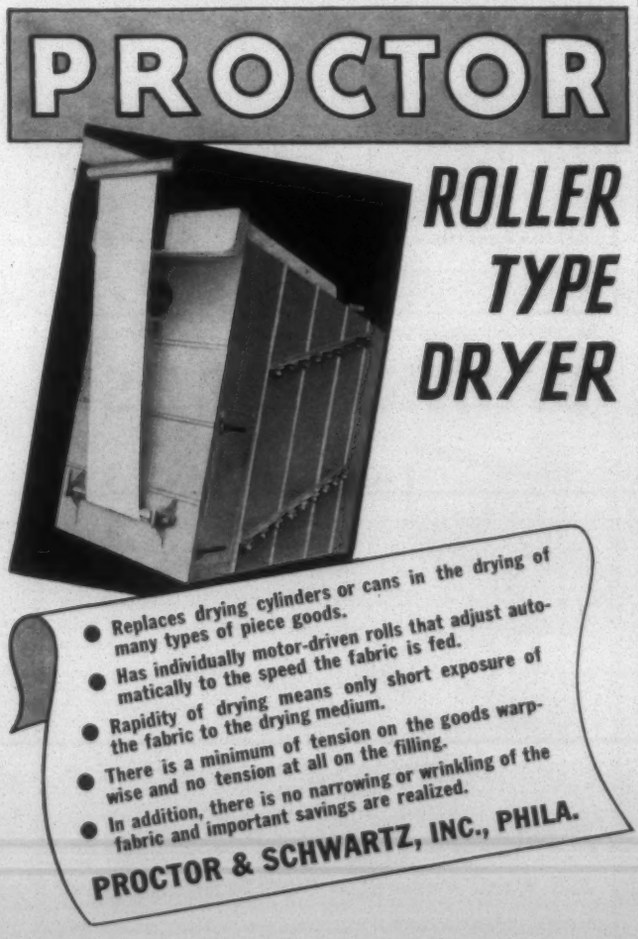

Wallace Fights Cotton Refund of $50,000,000

Washington, D. C.—Secretary Wallace opposed a bill authorizing return of more than $50,000,000 to cotton producers who participated in the 1934-35 Federal crop control programs.

He told a Senate Agriculture sub-committee that there was "no equitable, moral, or legal ground for the government" making these refunds to more than 1,200,000 individual cotton producers.

Textile Survey Shows Industry Moves To South

Columbia, S. C.—The movement of the textile industry from the East to the South is graphically shown by figures contained in a vocational guidance study prepared by the National Youth Administration of the State under the direction of Administrator Roger L. Coe.

The study recently released showed annual textile wage increases in nine Southern States from $153,824,004 in 2923 to $226,824,383 in 1937 compared to a decrease from $234,582,251 to $75,483,940 in eight Eastern States in the same period.

The report fixed textile workers in South Carolina at 79,772 and Massachusetts 90,785 in 1927 compared to 95,181 for South Carolina and 42,452 for the New England State in 1937.

Dean and Faculty of Clemson Textile School Publish Texts

A new textbook, *Textile Mathematics*, is recently off the press. The co-authors are H. H. Willis, G. H. Dunlap, E. F. Cartee and Vernette B. Moore. This book of 125 pages and some thirty illustrations presents problems based on yarn manufacturing and weave room calculations, and is being used as a text in the Clemson Textile School. It is also very suitable for use in evening classes in textile plants.

Thomas A. Campbell, Jr., and H. H. Willis, of Clemson Textile School, have just published *Elementary Textile Costing, Part II*, and *Elementary Textile Costing, Part III*, companion texts designed to be used together. *Elementary Textile Costing, Part II*, presents a typical cost system for grey goods. It is a simple but complete example of textile costing designed to serve as instructional aid and model. It has some 125 pages and 30 illustrations. *Elementary Textile Costing, Part III*, is a student's work book of 90 pages containing blank forms for an independent system of textile costing; it provides the student with the actual experience of setting up and reconciling his own independent textile costing system. In Clemson Textile School these two books are used in conjunction with Lockwood and Maxwell's *Textile Costing—An Aid to Management*, which presents economic theories of textile costing and detailed information about costing procedures. It is issued by the Textile Foundation, Washington, D. C.

In addition to the three texts mentioned above the Dean and faculty of Clemson Textile School have previously published seven other texts on various phases of yarn manufacturing as follows: *Cotton Classing Manual*, by Willis, Gage and Moore; *Cotton Opening, Cleanin*

and Picking, by Willis and Moore; *Cotton Carding*, by Willis and Moore; *Cotton Combing Manual*, by Willis, Blair and Moore; *Drawing Frames*, by Willis and Moore; *Roving Frames*, by Willis, Eaton and Moore; and *Cotton Spinning*, by Willis, Dunlap and Moore.

Anyone interested in securing the above texts may write to H. H. Willis, Clemson, S. C., for fuller details.

North Carolina Requests Bids On Textile Supplies

Raleigh, N .C.—The Division of Purchase and Contract has called for bids April 4th on about $12,000 worth of textile supplies, including 40,000 yards of coarse cloth, 26,000 yards of sheeting and 1,200 bedspreads.

Other supplies to be purchased include socks, rubber sheets, overalls and other garments and towels.

Textile Foundation May Train Students

Washington, D. C.—The directors of the Textile Foundation have authorized a special survey and brief report of the possibilities of providing for graduates of engineering schools and colleges, who have not been previously associated with the textile industry, a year of training for the textile industry. It is proposed that the report will summarize the facts with regard to the needs of such a textile industry preparatory training.

The original report on the training of men for the textile industry indicated the possibility of developing a textile industrial preparatory course, which might be given in one or more textile schools to those men who have graduated at colleges or universities where textile instructtion was not available.

The proposed survey will include an inquiry into the possible number of persons desiring such training and suggestions as to the best form that such a training may take. The proposal does not contemplate a post-graduate year in the ordinary sense, but rather an organized vocational guidance course for young men desiring to enter the textile industry, but who are not acquainted with its general organization and production and sales practices. The inquiry is in charge of Thomas R. Taylor, a graduate engineer and economist, of Washington, and will be conducted in co-operation with leaders of the textile industry and of textile education as has been the case in other surveys undertaken in the field of education by the Foundattion. Frederick M. Feiker, dean of the School of Engineering of George Washington University, and educational consultant for the Textile Foundation, will cooperate with Mr. Taylor in the development of the special report.

The Textile Foundation was organized for scientific and economic research for the benefit and development of the textile industry, and its allied branches including that of production of raw materials. It is managed by a board of directors consisting of Franklin W. Hobbs, of Boston; Frank D. Chenny, of New York; Stuart W. Cramer, of Cramerton, N. C., and the Secretaries of Commerce and Agriculture.

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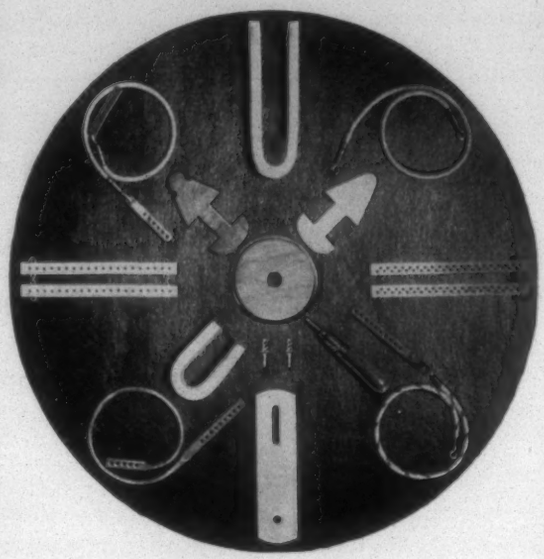
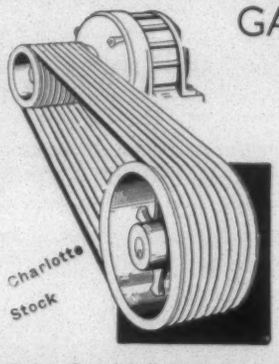


Millbury Massachusetts



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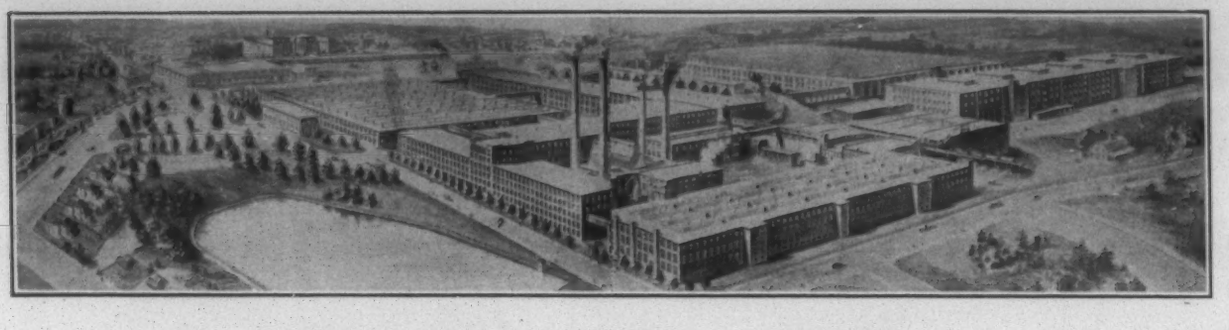


Visiting the Mills

Intimate Glimpses of Activities in Southern Textile Plants and the Men Who Own and Operate Them.

By Mrs. Ethel Thomas Dabbs (Aunt Becky)

GREENVILLE, S. C.

Florence Mills—American Spinning Co.

One of the most delightful days in our experience was spent recently at the above modern textile plant.

Superintendent and Mrs. H. B. Miller invited me to lunch in their lovely home, and every minute was thoroughly enjoyed.

Was pleased to find that their next-door neighbors were Rev. and Mrs. A. H. Bauknight. He is a Newberry boy and we used to call him "Archie." He is pastor of beautiful Bethol Church at 50 Buncombe Road, and loved by all who know him.

Mrs. Miller is taking good care of the lovely grounds about her home, which was landscaped so artistically by Mrs. W. J. Still during the years that Mr. Still (now general manager at Borden Mills, Kingsport, Tenn.), was superintendent of American Spinning Co.

The TEXTILE BULLETIN has 70 bona fide subscribers at this one mill, from section men to the president. The key men in carding, spinning, cloth room and shop are on our list one hundred per cent, and the weave room almost made it.

A lot of the machinery is new and the rest has been overhauled. Work runs good and the people are happy and anxious to tell how easy it is to keep up their work.

Geo. Ferguson, slasher for 26 years, said that four slashers had just completed a two-weeks' run on two shifts (160 hours) with only 16 laps!

A high speed warper runs so perfectly that the president, Mr. Allen Johnson, wants the operator to bring her fancy work along to the mill and make good use of the time she had to sit around doing nothing!

Superintendent Miller escorted me through the mill and it was easy to see that he has the love and respect of the operatives. In passing he would greet them pleasantly and several times stopped to inquire after the sick.

There's a nice canteen in the mill where cold drinks, milk, cake, sandwiches, etc., are handy for everyone, the profits going for community benefit. Billy Miller, son of the superintendent, is secretary or treasurer (maybe both), and knows where every cent goes.

He has had two years in Clemson and is following in the footsteps of his Dad, learning textiles. He is a Boy Scout enthusiast and active in things worth while, studying hard while most young men are rushing around in quest of a "good time."

The Card Room

G. M. Bayne, overseer card room, began working here as sweeper in 1895. When he was around 13 years old and had worked up to doffer (or spinner) the overseer told him to take charge of a group of young boys "and see that they did their work properly." In other words, "You are boss of those boys," he was told.

He went home and told his mother he had been promoted to overseer! Some others in the family laughed and hooted at him, but his mother patted his shoulder and said: "Let them laugh, son, but you will be the boss some day!" and she lived to see him "arrive."

J. R. Bayne, second hand, began work here 24 years ago and has never worked in any other mill. T. J. Sizemore is also a second hand with a good service record.

W. B. Nix, C. S. Porter, Cecil G. Davis, G. M. Girardeau and Preston Howard are section men; Jack D. Sloan, Louis Belk, Luther Trammell and Isadore Wood are card grinders.

The Spinning Room

Edgar J. Powell, overseer spinning, is the proud father of four-year-old twins, Lilly Florence and Hattie Ruth. But gee! there are a number of other children besides these. In fact, Mr. Powell has been accused of trying to fill the kindergarten.

Tom Hollingsworth, Archie C. Putnam and J. Robert Summey are second hands. Woodrow W. Fowler, Ernest Davis, Lyman L. Clark, Geo. Scott, Wm. C. Stroud and Jno. D. Bridwell are section men in spinning.

J. Henry Mauldin and Samuel E. Howell, section men

in spooling; John W. DuPree, overhauler; Wm. E. Taylor, roller shop.

Weave Room

W. A. McNease is the genial overseer of this big department; John L. McDaniel, J. G. Hensley and J. L. Morgan are second hands.

Now, get acquainted with a fine bunch of loom fixers: James Lee Connell, L. W. Butler, James O. Franklin, L. H. Campbell, H. E. Trammell, W. A. McNease, Jr., R. E. Lee, J. L. Ellison, C. W. Badger, C. A. Cooper, R. M. Collins, E. T. Martin, O. W. Shockley, A. L. James, J. W. Weaver, G. L. Cody, J. F. Norris, B. F. Mauldin and David H. Martin.

C. A. Bowers, tying in; Calvin Barrett, filling conditioner; Arthur L. Baker, weaver; G. W. Bradley, smash hand; Lester G. Lewis, blowing-off; W. Clyde Hensley, tying in; D. C. Cook, overhauler.

Cloth Room

R. D. Dillard, overseer; Chas. D. Smith, assistant overseer; L. F. Hester, H. W. Duncan and James M. Trammell, folders.

J. W. Danielly, master mechanic; W. L. Farrow, T. J. Picklesimer, F. T. Painter and W. J. Glasaway, machinists; Harry Belk, outside overseer, and last, but by no means last, R. L. Burrell, deputy sheriff.

FOREST CITY, N. C.
Alexander Mfg. Co.

Here is a mill that is a credit to the textile industry. Wide sheeting, sheets and pillow cases are made here. There are 16,896 spindles and 396 looms.

Secretary and Assistant Treasurer Rodgers Dayvault is a very interesting and friendly gentleman, and Superintendent S. A. Summey is still on the job and as full of life as ever.

G. H. Mahaffee is carder and spinner, and from the way work was running in the weave room, it is very evident that he "knows his onions."

E. W. Campfield, overseer weaving, has his loom fixers studying and several have bought our book on loom fixing, thanks to Mr. Campfield. Thirty years ago, overseers did not want second hands and section men to study textiles. They were probably afraid "the boys" would learn more than they knew! Now, every overseer is interested in having his men improve themselves, and get in line for promotion.

Cover Hinson and G. T. Hawkins are other carders and spinners. Milam Ingle, Herman Lowdermilk and Chas. Summey, other weavers on second and third shifts.

At the Florence Mill, there had just been a change in superintendents. The "New Deal," as the operatives call the new superintendent (H. A. Deal, formerly of Cornelius), seems to be getting along fine.

W. B. Morgan, the resigning superintendent, was presented a lovely gold watch and chain by the operatives in token of their high esteem.

LUMBERTON, N. C.
Jennings Mill, North Lumberton

Our friend, Superintendent O. A. Sullivan (formerly superintendent Gaffney Mfg. Co., Gaffney, S. C.), is getting along nicely here and making friends right and left.

This is a nice location with spacious grounds in front which can easily be converted into "a thing of beauty and a joy forever."

Jennings Mill has 11,888 spindles and 300 looms, making yarns and broadcloth of superior quality.

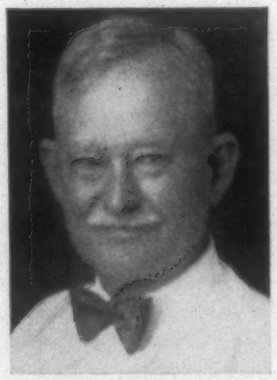
J. B. Granger is carder; D. L. Alford, spinner, and Sunday School superintendent; C. L. McMahan, weaver; E. M. Sumner, cloth room; Clayton Singletary, master mechanic; James McDuffie, overseer Barber-Colman spooling.

There are community workers who direct community activities and take a leading part in religious work.

ROCKINGHAM, N. C.
Pee Dee Mfg. Co. Nos. 1 and 2

These two mills have 18,688 spindles and 500 looms, making a large variety of goods, such as hickory stripes, coverts, suitings, etc. Wm. P. Cargill is general superintendent.

J. C. Stubbs, assistant superintendent and overseer weaving at Pee Dee No. 2, is a very unusual man. He has been with Pee Dee Mfg. Co. 63 years, serving 23 years at No. 1 and 40 years at No. 2. Mr. Stubbs came here from Tallassee, Ala., at the age of 18. In those days 25 or 30 cents a day for 12 hours was paid and Mr. Stubbs saved a part from every ticket he drew.



J. C. Stubbs

He says: "In those days people went barefooted and all they needed or wanted was a couple of hickory shirts and overalls, and they would last a long, long time if not worn out by too much laundering!"

He owns some nice residential property in Rockingham and some valuable farm land.

He loves every piece of machinery in Pee Dee Mills, and says the sweetest music in all the world is the hum of spindles and the click of shuttles, supplemented by frog concerts in Hitchcock Creek back of the mill.

He is hale and hearty and attends to his duties with a vim and vigor that is astonishing. His one great wish is to be Job when called to Eternity.

He has been twice married. His second wife, a daughter and two or three grandchildren constitute his family.

He marvels at the mill people of today, making as much a day as he used to make in a week—spending so much and saving so little. He says: "Make up your mind to save a certain amount and then save if it you have to do without something. You'll soon get the habit and get a

(Continued on Page 50)

DAMAGED PAGE(S)

Southern Sources of Supply

For Equipment, Parts, Material, Service

Following are the addresses of Southern plants, warehouses, offices, and representatives of manufacturers of textile equipment and supplies who advertise regularly in TEXTILE BULLETIN. We realize that operating executives are frequently in urgent need of information, service, equipment, parts and materials, and believe this guide will prove of real value to our subscribers.

AMERICAN CYANAMID & CHEMICAL CORP., 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City. Sou. Office and Warehouse, 822 W. Morehead St., Charlotte, N. C., Hugh Puckett, Southern Sales Mgr. Reps., John D. Hunter, C. B. Suttle, Jr., A. W. Foley, Charlotte Office; E. J. Adams, 1404 S. 22nd St., Birmingham, Ala.; Jack B. Button, 1202 W. Market St., Greensboro, N. C.; Eugene H. Driver, 272 14th St., N. E., Atlanta, Ga.; Wilton H. Earle, Jr., 409 Westfield Ave., Greenville, S. C.

AMERICAN MOISTENING CO., Providence, R. I. Sou. Plants, Charlotte, N. C., and Atlanta, Ga.

ARMSTRONG CORK CO. (Textile Division), Lancaster, Pa. Sou. Office, 33 Norwood Place, Greenville, S. C. J. V. Ashley.

ARNOLD, HOFFMAN & CO., Inc., Providence, R. I. Chester L. Eddy, Asst. Sales Mgr., 903-904 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C. Sou. Reps., W. Chester Cobb, Box 1268, Charlotte, N. C.; Robert E. Buck, Box 904, Greenville, S. C.; Harold T. Buck, 1615 12th St., Columbus, Ga.; D. Floyd Burns, Jr., Box 198, Durham, N. C.

ASHWORTH BROS., Inc., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Offices, 44-A Norwood Place, Greenville, S. C.; 215 Central Ave., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.; Texas Rep., Textile Supply Co., Dallas, Tex.

ATLANTA HARNESS & REED MFG. CO., Atlanta, Ga. Succeeded by Steel Heddle Mfg. Co., Atlanta Division. (See this company's listing.)

AUFFMORDT & CO., C. A., 2 Park Ave., New York City. Sou. Rep., S. L. Diggle, Jr., 522 Hawthorne Lane, Charlotte, N. C.

BANCROFT BELTING CO., Boston, Mass. Sou. Distributor, Carolina Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.

BARBER-COLMAN CO., Rockford, Ill. Sou. Office, 31 W. McBee Ave., Greenville, S. C., J. H. Spencer, Mgr.

BARKLEY MACHINE WKS., Gastonia, N. C.

BECCO SALES CORP., Buffalo, N. Y. Sou. Reps., J. D. Quern and D. S. Quern, 1930 Harris Road, Charlotte, N. C.

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DARY RING TRAVELER CO., Taunton, Mass. Sou. Rep., John E. Humphries, P. O. Box 843, Greenville, S. C.; Chas. L. Ashley, P. O. Box 720, Atlanta, Ga.; John H. O'Neill, P. O. Box 720, Atlanta, Ga. H. Reid Lockman, P. O. Box 515, Spartanburg, S. C.

DETERGENT PRODUCTS CO., 494 Spring St., N.W., Atlanta, Ga. Offices at: Columbia, S. C., Raleigh, N. C., Texarkana, Ark., Columbus, Ga.

DIEHL MFG. CO., Elizabethport, N. J. Textile Dept., P. N. Thorpe & Co., 267 Fifth Ave., New York City. Sou. Offices: Charlotte, N. C., 617 Johnston Bldg., James H. Lewis; Atlanta, Ga., 172 Trinity Ave., S. W., S. G. Boyd; Dallas, Tex., 2nd Unit Santa Fe Bldg., Olin Duff.

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Visiting The Mills

(*Continued from Page 47*)

lot of fun out of it."

There are some mighty fine people at these mills. And why not, with President W. H. Entwistle, Secretary and Treasurer H. D. Steadman, Superintendent Wm. P. Cargill and Miss Lila M. Walsh so efficiently supervising everything. These make up a foursome hard to beat.

We are proud of our subscribers at these mills. A. H. Hamilton, carder and spinner, B. G. Meacham, weaver, and Pearl B. Porter, cloth room, A. H. Copeland, finisher Mill No. 1, if I make no mistake.

J. C. Stubbs, assistant superintendent and overseer weaving, H. C. Jenkins, carder and spinner, J. C. Jenkins, overseer dyeing, L. S. Heavenor, master mechanic, No. 2.

Others among the key men at both mills: N. F. Gibson, Theodore McCrosky, Reid Hogan, C. S. Thomas.

Second hands: M. W. Odom, P. E. Murphy, Joe Pruitt, S. G. Hogan and J. C. Stephens. E. M. Nunalee, section man.

Hannah Pickett Mills Nos. 1 and 2

Was sorry to miss seeing President Wm. B. Cole and Treasurer Robert Cole, who were snowbound up North, at the time of my visit.

However, Assistant Treasurer and Vice-President M. B. Leath, Secretary Alex. S. Munroe and General Superintendent Patterson were on the job at No. 1, and K. McLain, superintendent at No. 2. All were very courteous and helpful and we enjoyed the day. Mr. McLain was promoted from overseer weaving.

R. B. White is assistant superintendent and was my first subscriber at No. 1

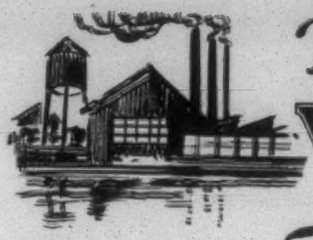
W. L. Thompson is still overseer carding; C. I. Wrape is overseer of another card room in this big mill. He used to be at Entwistle and I have written his subscription to old Mill News and the Textile Bulletin for many years.

At Mill No. 2, there is a fine group of key men: Among those who read the Textile Bulletin are Walter Criscoe, promoted from second hand to overseer weaving; H. M. McBride, second hand in weaving; A. M. Hastings, overseer spinning, is crippled, but keeps his room spic and span and work runs good. In fact, he is a mighty fine overseer and has been here a long time. Roy Bryant and J. W. Goodwin are loom fixers and Allan Braddock, card grinder.

French Mills Curtailing

Advices from Europe indicated France and England were finding the scarcity of skilled labor a problem in the textile industry. Mill operations in Great Britain are apparently fairly well maintained at recent levels but French mills were reported finding it necessary to curtail somewhat. Reports from Italy continued favorable.

Export shipments of cotton from the United States were in somewhat better volume last week, being estimated at 126,000 bales, as against 115,000 the week previous and 93,000 two weeks previous. For the season to date, export shipments were 4,879,000 bales, against 2,590,000.



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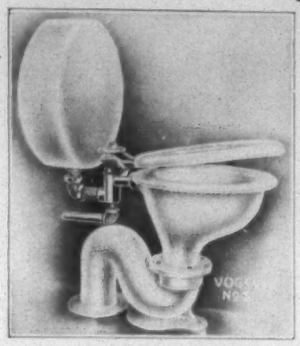

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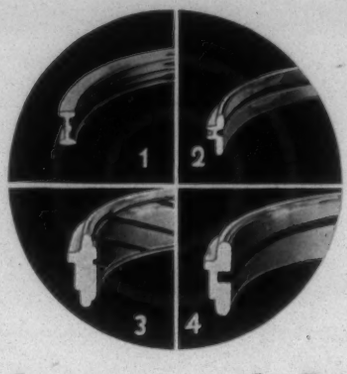

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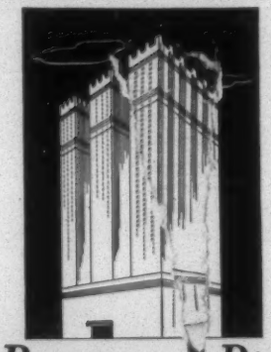

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